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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Points, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Curfew-Tide.

"The long day closes."

The thrushes sing in every tree;
The shadows long and longer grow;
Broad sunbeams lie athwart the lea;
The oxen low;
Round roof and tower the swallows slide,
And slowly, slowly sinks the sun,
At curfew-tide,
When day is done.

Sweet Sleep, the night-time's fairest child,
Over all the world her pinions spreads;
Each flower, beneath her influence mild,
Fresh fragrance sheds;
The owls, on silent wings and wide,
Steal from the woodlands, one by one,
At curfew-tide,
When day is done.

No more the clanging rookery rings
With voice of many a noisy bird;
The startled wood-dove's clattering wings
No more are heard;
With sound like whispers faintly sighed,
Soft breezes through the tree-top run,
At curfew-tide,
When day is done.

So may it be when life is spent,
When never another sun can rise
Nor light one other joy present
To dying eyes;
Then softly may the spirit glide
To realms of rest, disturbed by none,
At curfew-tide,
When day is done.
—S. Cornish Watkins in Chambers's Journal.

Infatuated With a Wig.

I have sometimes felt that I was constant by the merest chance, and as my marriage has turned out happily, I am grateful for the interposition, though taking no credit to myself. I ought to say that I never told this story to my wife, and she would be scarcely likely to appreciate it if I did, but I mean to set the truth down here, though I shall not give the real names.

I will call myself George Grey and my wife I will call Amy, nee Ferrers. Well I was engaged to Miss Ferrers, and I loved her passionately, the more passionately perhaps because my position held out no prospect of my making her Mrs. George Grey for many years.

She was the second daughter of a rector in the shires, and I had met her when I was in the neighborhood, fishing. An acquaintance took me to the house, and it was a very pleasant one. The rector was a charming man his daughters were worthy of him, and as to Amy, she was the lovliest and sweetest girl I had ever seen in my life.

I stayed down in Threegates (fishing) for nearly a month, though I had originally intended to limit my visit to a week, and I think that Amy was sorry when at last I told her I had decided to go.

"I shall never forget this holiday of mine," I said; "but now I must bring it to an end, and get back to the dust and grime of Temple. Stewing in chambers, I shall often think of Three gates, and the trout stream and—and my friends."

Unconsciously, I spoke as if I were returning to a legal treadmill, though if I received a couple of briefs a year I held myself extremely fortunate.

We were in the rectory garden, and she was wearing a broad-brimmed hat of straw and held a bunch of daffodils in her hands—was it my fancy? or when she bent over them did she do it to hide the regret in her face?

"I am glad you have found it so enjoyable," she murmured. "It is a pretty place, I think."

She had never looked so beautful; I was saying "good-by" to her; and I was twenty-five. The result might have been foreseen? I took her hands in mine, daffodils and all, and told her that I loved her, that I had never loved before, could never love again. I cried to her that I had not the right to ask any girl to be my wife, but my passion was stronger than my self-restraint. She was my world, my all; I adored her! Life without her was an agony too awful to contemplate. Would she, could she, reconcile herself to waiting for a beggar who today, could offer her nothing but the wildest devotion that had ever been laid at a woman's feet?

Words, altogether unpremediated, broke from me in a torrent of fervor. My heart pounded furiously; my excitement seemed even to communicate itself to the rocks among the boughs overhead, who cawed so violently that they appeared to be drowning my speech! When I ceased, her head drooped, and my darling was all smiles and tears at once. The daffodils lay scattered on the lawn, and,—I was engaged!

Well, I postponed my departure for three days, and those days were delightful. Her father—least mercenary of men—consented cordially. We were both young enough to be able to afford to wait, he said, and I was adopted as one of the family without demur. The girls were warm in congratulations—no fellow ever had nicer sisters-in-law—and Amy was the divinest little fiancee that it was possible for a human imagination to conceive. Yes, those three days were ecstatic, and so were the weeks that followed, when I wrote and received a love letter per diem, and it was only as the weeks merged into months, and the months into a year, that I began to ask myself wh n and how I expected to be able to marry.

I was depressed by degrees. My prospects, as I have said were of the vaguest. I was still doing nothing to speak of at the Bar, and even when I ran down to see Amy, and she did her best to cheer me up, the futility of her encouragement was not to be blinded by a man possessed of a tolerable clear sight.

"We must be patient, George," she would say; "everything will come out right in the end, I am sure of it; and when the briefs are rolling in, we shall look back at all this time and laugh."

I though it very possible that I should laugh under those conditions, but there was a gulf between the present and that opulent future which her words did nothing to bridge.

At length I decided to do what many another young fellow has done similarly circumstanced. I resolved to consign my profession to the deuce, and to seek pastures new and America. What I proposed should be my plan of campaign in America is at this date not very clear to me, but I remember that it seemed to me then a most desirable and practical step to take, and not even Micawber departing for Australia felt more confident of "something turning up" on the foreign shores than I.

Of course, Amy wept and was desolate, but we had been engaged now for nearly three years, and firmly, and with the business-like lucidity on which I prided myself—I remind myself most strongly of the Micawbers in retrospection!—I showed her it was the only course for us. I said that England—I called it "the old country" already—was played out. In the United Statest I observed, energy and youth had a chance of coming to the front. To cling to a sinking ship—the "sinking ship" was the Bar—was a cowardly and disastrous thing, I declared; and finally I painted a picture of my rising to dizzy heights in the United States, and her coming across to meet me twelve months' time to be my wife.

The picture of making her home in the United States did not seem to attract her, so I altered that part, and in the amended version I returned after twelve months, with my pile in my pocket, and we settled in London.

Besides Amy and her people (who regarded me as a perfect hero, and gave me keepsakes, to think of them in the distant land) the only person to whom it was necessary to announce my intention was a maiden aunt of mine, who lived in Dorking. She told me frankly that I was a fool. As she looked at me with a certain admiration, however, I was inclined to think that in her heart of hearts she was not without a sentiment of approval for my action, and I was firm once more, and reiterated the arguments with which I had favored Amy.

My relative gave me an excellent lunch, and after wishing her an affectionate farewell, for she had always been very nice to me, I went back to town, and commenced my preparations.

My furniture, consisting of a desk, an arm chair and a few dilapitated articles which I forget, I disposed of "at a sacrifice." I ordered a couple of suits of clothes—clothes I understood were dear in America—and I booked a passage on the Germania.

Having put my affairs in order, and receiving, to my surprise, a letter from Dorking repeating that I was a fool, and enclosing a check for fifty pounds I paid a last visit to Threegates, folded Amy in my arms and sailed.

I enjoyed the voyage immensely. We had fine weather, sociable people on board, and I was exhilarated by a consciousness that I was doing a noble and resolute thing. I smoked my pipe with satifsaction and looked at the ocean in the moonlight, and Amy's photograph, with pleasureable sentimentality. So much for the trip.

I arrived in New York with the best part of a hundred pounds in my purse—thanks to my aunt's liberality—and I went to a hotel, and thence removed to a comfortable boarding-house in order to give myself time to look around.

No immediate prospect of making a very large fortune presented itself, and my money dwindled rapidly. When I had been in New York a few months I was glad to forget my anxiety in reading.

I learned that there was an admirable public library near by—the public libraries of America are better than ours—and one day I strolled in there to see what of the newest English fiction I could procure.

It was a huge building, and in the upstairs room to which I was directed I found the attendants were all young women.

The book I had asked for was "out," but I was supplied with another. I read it and returned it the following afternoon, when the book I most desired was "out" again. This went on for a week—I always missed it—and I expressed my annoyance at last rather emphatically.

As I was doing so my eyes fell on one of the girls behind the counter, who riveted my attention in the most extraordinary manner of an engaged man. This girl—I cannot find a proper adjective to describe her, well she was peerless! Her hair was positively of the most glorious color I had ever seen on a woman; there was just a soupcon of color in it—only a soupcon, though—and it had a natural ripple in it all over, from the whiteness of her brow down the nape of her divine neck. Under this imagine blue eyes, and you will have an idea of what she looked like—a veritable goddess!

She had heard my exclamation and moved forward with a smile.

"What is it you are asking for?" she asked.

I told her.

"Oh," she said, "you see it is a new book, and of course there is a demand for it. I'll tell you what I'll do; the next time it comes in I will save it for you."

I thanked her cordially, and she proved as good as her word, for the following afternoon when I presented myself she nodded directly she saw me and held it up.

"I am awfully obliged!" I said. "That was really kind of you. Have you had it yourself?"

"Yes."

Somebody claimed her, and I went away. It does not sound stable in a fiance, but I must confess that I read the work hurridly, in order to have an opportunity of seeing my goddess soon again.

I changed by books every day now, always going to that part of the long counter where she was standing, and always admiring her more fervidly than before. I feasted my eyes on the girl. If I saw her full face, or in profile, or if she had her back to me, she was still conspicuous, stately and entirely adorable. I thought about her when I was at home—I could not banish her from my memory.

How this might have ended who shall say? Did Amy's dynasty totter in the balance? I fear, sorely and tremendously I fear, that it did; but it was restored in a bewildering, and even a disparaging fashion.

Who can conceive my astonishment when, on entering the library one morning, I saw my divinity with her hair cut short—cropped like a boy's! I was staggered—breathless. Mementarily I had failed to recognize her, she was so painfully changed. Gone those intoxicating ripples! gone even the richness of color! gone the queenliness of carriage!

"Why?" I gasped—I could not suppress the question—"my dear young lady, why have you had your hair cut since yesterday?"

"I haven't," she said; "it was cut six months ago when I was ill. What I have been wearing till it grew again was a wig."

No; I did not break down; I even stammered a suitable commonplace, but the shock was horrible. I never returned to the library.

And I married Amy—yes! I did not make a fortune in New York, but my aunt died very shortly afterwards, and it was found that she had bequeathed me the whole of her property—a very comfortable one. I married Amy, and we are very happy together. Only sometimes I cannot help wondering, if that other girl had been all I thought her, whether.—But then there was no such girl—I was in love with a wig!—St. Paul's

No More Wild Men in Borneo.

Lammerts Van Beuren, manager of one of the great tobacco plantations in British North Borneo, came over from Japan on the Belgic and is on his way to his native country, Holland. The plantation of which he has charge covers about 10,000 acres.

Mr. Van Beuren states that contrary to the general impression abroad Borneo is a safe place for foreigners to do business in. The native race, though piratical in its dealings with Chinese, is, on the whole friendly to the whites. The only industrial work the aborigines do is to raft bamboo and rattan down the rivers for the use of the estates. The most civilized class among them are the Dyaks, who used to be head hunters, but are now of some use to the British government in the local military service. Work on the plantation is done by the Chinese, Malays and Japanese.

In the intervals of tobacco farming Mr. Van Beuren does a good deal of hunting, and his description of the game resources of Borneo will be of interest to sportsmen. There are plenty of rhinoceri, of which he has killed seven, and of wild cattle of which he has shot over fifty. The ourang outang and a long nosed monkey peculiar to Borneo abound. There are also elephants in the northwestern part, but these are protected by the game laws. San Francisco Chronicle.

Ready to Do His Part.

"And now will somebody in the audience accommodate me with the loan of a cavalry sword?" asked the professor of magic, stepping to the front of the stage and rubbing his hands in pleasant anticipation.

There was no response.

The professor repeated his request.

Same result.

"I am sorry," he said at last after waiting several minutes, "that I shall be unable to perform my advertised feat of swallowing a sword, but you see ladies and gentlemen, that it is not my fault. I will now proceed with the wonderful performance of the magic egg-bag," etc.—Chicago Tribune.

The Colombian government has appointed an inspector for the Panama canal.

FIRST AND LAST.

ALSO OF GREATEST IMPORTANCE AT ALL OTHER TIMES.

A Question That Will Never Be Shelved in the United States—Our Own Interests Are and Must Be Paramount.

The natural activity and mental excitability of the American people lead them to a very ready acceptance of new ideas. It has often happened that a few persons who can gain newspaper notoriety will start an agitation that, if cleverly directed, will arouse the whole country.

An effort in this direction has recently been made and is still being continued. It consists in diverting the minds of the people from the industrial conditions of the country to other issues, and it is hoped that our prosperity in 1892, under the best protective tariff that the country has ever had, will be forgotten now that there is some temporary improvement in business over the disastrous conditions that existed in 1893 and 1894, when the threat of free trade was hanging over us.

The Gorman tariff, as it became law, was not nearly so dangerous to the best interests of the country as the free traders had desired to make it, but they have not lost hope. The free trade idea is not dead by any means. Its friends are now conducting a more active and vigorous campaign than they have ever done. Their work is more thorough and systematic, and they are openly advocating a plain, unadulterated policy of free trade, which they were formerly afraid to do, and which used to be concealed under the cloak of tariff reform.

Every effort is made to create the impression that business interests must not be disturbed by reopening tariff discussion. Meantime, the free traders are vigorously urging the adoption of the free trade policy and are endeavoring to gain converts to their cause by steady and systematic work. Is it possible, however, to avoid tariff discussion when the present Administration within two years has added $170,000,000 to our debt and its desire to provide for deficiencies has been demolished by the Supreme Court? What prospect is there that the debt under the exisiting policy will be diminished? Is there not a much greater prospect that it will be increased?

The precedent has been established that we must pay exorbitant rates of interest for money that we are compelled to borrow, and as the existing tariff simply creates a deficiency that grows larger from month to month, is act this prima facie evidence that we must again, and before long, become borrowers?

What will be the outcome of this policy of debt? Can we, and forever, continue borrowing? What signs are there for the better? Where are the signs of prosperity? Can we expect to borrow and borrow without the slightest hope of making a settlement with our creditors? What has England done in the case of Nicaragua for a paltry $75,000 debt? How are we to pay the sixty odd million dollars borrowed recently from the Rothschilds with our present economic system that produces a Government deficit of upward of $50,000,000 a year?

Is the new tariff creating greater prosperity among the people than the McKinley tariff did? Are the people earning as good wages now as in 1892? Are they saving as much money now as then? Is the output of our factories as great? Are prices as satisfactory both to the producer and to the consumer?

There was no monthly Treasury deficiency during the enactment of the McKinley tariff for protection, but there is a regular monthly deficiency in the Treasury under the Gorman tariff. The people cannot be prosperous; with a bankrupt Treasury this is impossible.

To avoid tariff discussion is simply the act of a man driven to desperation, who would rather sink than make an effort to save himself. Shall we be content to be carried along like driftwood, stranded on some bank or rock, or washed out and lost in the ocean! No, we must stem the tide. Never was there more need, nor more cause, for active and vigorous obstruction to the policy of free trade that is now in its incipiency and which must, if persisted in, ultimately result in our utter extinction as a leading commercial and industrial Nation, placing us in a subordinate position among the great Powers of the world, without influence and without respect.

A Mugwump Squawks.

Are the Republican leaders likely to countenance a resort, even temporarily, to the tariff-for-revenue-only policy of the Democracy, as in the case of duties on tea and coffee?—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Not much. The "tariff-for-revenue-only policy of the Democracy" is an English policy. The Republican leaders are Americans. They have ideas of their own and are for American protection. They don't have to go woolgathering to the London Times to get ideas.

Want the Food First.

Edward Atkinson, the active "revenue reformer," has been explaining in public how food materials might be cooked economically. This is all right, but many American workmen have been puzzling how to find the food. It was not so when, under ample protection, wages were good and work was abundant. Then food was plentiful. It may be so later on again when the produce of the free farms is harvested.

It Will Do It.

If it has a fair chance there is no reason why the protective policy—which is only one form of enlightened, progressive and independent Americanism—should not do for our shipping what it has already done for our manufacturing. It has made us first in the world in the one; there is no reason why, if it is intelligently and systematically applied, it cannot make us first in the other.—Boston Journal.

The Flag of Protection.

The Flag of Free Trade.

Not a Bright Outlook.

When Japan shall make (and she is now beginning to make) all kinds of woolen carpets such as Philadelphia produces, with labor that costs but twenty cents a day, and to make them well, what will become of our domestic carpet manufacture? What will become of our working people? Indian cheap labor has already nearly destroyed jute manufacture in Scotland. Is Japan to produce a similar result for our carpet making industry? Japan will manufacture, not for domestic consumption only, but for export. Soon we shall have Japanese carpets, cottons, watches, and even machinery constructed by workmen who earn not a tenth of American wages, pressing into the port of San Francisco. If even a high tariff has not availed to keep out European fabrics made with cheap labor, what kind of a tariff will be required to protect us from Japan? No American manufacturer, no American workman can look toward the East with clear vision without regarding the prospect as appalling.—The Manufacturer.

The Judge and the Deacon.

There lived once in the little city of Williamsport, Penn., an old Judge of the name of Williams. This old Judge was noted for two things, for getting mellow occasionally and for being plucky and courageous under all circumstances—a gamey old man. It was a peculiarity of the old Judge that whenever he got mellow he grew correspondingly religious. One night he wandered into a protracted revival meeting and seated himself upon the front seat, full of spiritual influence of some kind. The clergyman, engaged in his preaching, rose to a fervid pitch of eloquence, and in the midst of it exclaimed: "Show me the drunkard! Show me the drunkard! Of all men on earth the most unfortunate; show him to me." To the consternation of all present the old Judge arose, and unsteadily maintaining himself, exclaimed: "Well, sir, here I am." The clergyman, having realized upon his investment much sooner than he anticipated, didn't know what to do with it. They finally pulled the old Judge down, and the incident had passed out of memory almost, when the clergyman again struck an impassioned period and exclaimed in the honesty and fervor of his heart: "Show me the hypocrite! Show me the hypocrite! Of all men on God's green earth the most despicable. Show me the hypocrite!" The old Judge rose the second time, and reaching his cane over to a certain shaky old deacon, exclaimed: "Deacon, why the devil don't you get up when you are called on."

The Wire Nails Supply.

The production of wire nails in the United states in 1836 was estimated at 600,000 kegs. In 1837 the production was estimated at 1,350,000 kegs, and in 1838 at 1,500,000 kegs. In 1889 direct reports from most of the works and estimates for the others showed the total production to be 2,435,000 kegs. In 1890 and subsequent years complete returns of production were received from all the wire nail works.

The production of wire nails in 1894 was 5,681,891 kegs against 5,095,945 kegs in 1893, an increase of 585,856 kegs. The wire nails made in 1894 were produced by forty works, the same number that made nails in 1893.

More Bonds Likely.

"The tariff is settled," and still there is a deficiency in the revenues of millions of dollars and one of the main sources of revenue, the income tax, is declared unconstitutional. Instead of a tariff for revenue only, the Democratic Administration will probably have to resort to a policy of bonds for revenue only. This policy, like the tariff reform policy, will inure to the benefit of Great Britain. Her bond syndicates have a string to United States bond issues.—Tribune and Herald, Tiffin, Ohio.

Hard on Our Hens.

Canadian eggs are coming along in good shape. Last year, in March, we imported only 9855 dozen; this year in March we bought from foreign countries 43,566 dozen. How does the farmer like this?

FATAL RIOT IN BOSTON.

A Fourth of July Parade of Various Orders Put to Rout.

PISTOLS DRAWN AND FIRED.

A "Little Red School House" and the Orange Ribbons Started the Fight, and After Several Encounters the Procession Was Broken Up---A Cavalryman Rescues Distressed Women.

The Fourth of July parade of the various societies of Boston, Mass., and vicinity at East Boston ended in a pitched battle between some of the paraders and the spectators, in which sticks, stones and revolvers were used with fatal effect. The paraders represented A. P. A. lodges, Patriotic Sons of America, Orange lodges, the Order of United Workmen, and other kindred societies.

John W. Wills, a laborer of East Boston, one of the spectators, was shot and instantly killed, and Michael Doyle, of East Boston, had his head split open with a club. A young man named Stewart had his nose cut off with a sabre in the hands of one of the paraders; Patrick Kelly sustained a severe scalp wound, whether from a club or a bullet was not known, and Officer A. S. Bates was hit in the mouth with a brick thrown by an unknown person, and lost several teeth besides suffering from severe lacerations.

It is claimed that the trouble all resulted from the persistence of those who managed the parade in introducing as a feature a float representing, "the little red school house," which from its association as the emblem of the American Protective Association had become obnoxious to many persons. So great was the interest excited by this controversy and the expressed determination of the paraders to display the school house that fully 30,000 visitors gathered at East Boston. The police officials, in anticipation of any hostile demonstration, had a special squad of 350 men, under the direction of Deputy Superintendent Pierce and Captain Irish, in addition to the East Boston force, on duty, but they marched at the head of the procession.

At several points the crowd hissed at the fifteen hundred paraders, and the school house, but no further demonstration was made until the rear of the parade had reached Putnam street, when the crowd tried to overturn the last carriage, in which rode several ladies, one wearing an orange costume. Word was sent to the front for police assistance, and a squad of twenty officers was sent back. A skirmish followed between the crowd and the officers and Michael Doyle received a severe clubbing.

Stewart's nose was cut off by a saber in the hands of Albert E. Andrews, of Everett, a private in the Rosebury Horse Guards, who was in full uniform, and who went to the assistance of the occupants of the carriage. By this incident the feeling of the crowd was intensified, and when the parade broke up and those who had participated were proceeding in companies to the ferry in order to reach Boston, a group of between sixty and seventy was surrounded on Border street by a crowd, who commenced hooting and throwing stones.

A dozen revolvers were drawn and in response to the fusillade of stones eight or nine shots were fired. The firing of the revolvers brought a large body of police to the spot and the mob was soon dispersed. As the scene was cleared the officers found John Willis dead in the street, with a bullet wound in his right side, and Patrick A. Kelly seriously wounded about the head. Several other persons, slightly injured, had been taken away by their friends.

It was claimed by the witnesses who were taken to the station house that Harold Brown, who was arrested, did the shooting which killed Wills and wounded Kelly. John Ross, also arrested, was said to have injured several others who were taken away by their friends. Wills was a laborer by occupation, and leaves a widow and six children. There is deep feeling over the affair throughout Boston.

BREAK DOWN OF A BRIDGE.

A Hundred Persons Thrown Into a River, and Several Fatally Injured.

At six o'clock p. m. while about 300 of the population of Bristol, Ind., a village of 500 population, were gathered on a bridge spanning the St. Joseph River, watching a tub race, 100 feet of the sidewalk went down, carrying with it about 100 persons. The distance was thirty feet, and the iron fell on many of those in the water.

The town became crazed with excitement. In a short time, by almost superhuman efforts, the frightened people were all removed from the water, physicians from surrounding country hurried to the place, and the injured cared for as well as circumstances would permit.

None was killed outright, but several were fatally injured, among them Dr. C. E. Dutrow. Twenty-three were seriously hurt. Twenty others received minor injuries. In fact, nearly every one on the bridge suffered a wound of some kind.

A DARING ESCAPE.

Three Dangerous Criminals Break Jail in New York City.

"Joe" Killoran, "Charlie" Allen and "Harry" Russell, notorious criminals awaiting examination on the charge of robbing many postoffices, escaped from Ludlow Street Jail, New York City, on the Fourth of July.

Allen snatched the jail keys from Keeper Schneer, and while Killoran and Russell covered the terrified man with revolvers Allen unlocked the three doors which stood between them and liberty.

Then the burglars walked out, locking the doors behind them, thus shutting their jailers in and delaying pursuit. As the men fled northward in Ludlow street they separated, just as the crowd attracted by the tardy alarm of the keepers began to give chase.

Killoran ran for the Second avenue "L," and Allen and Russell, who had evidently studied the route, bolted into alleys in the densely crowded tenement district between Essex and Norfolk streets, crossed roofs, descended fire escapes, plunged into cellars, shook off pursuit and disappeared.

How the men got possession of the revolvers with which they cowed the keeper was a mystery, but there was a strong suspicion that bribery was at the bottom of the jail-breaking, which was one of the most remarkable on record.

A reward of $100 each was offered by the Federal authorities for the recapture of the three thieves.

The Labor World.

London has 200,000 factory girls.

Vermont has 24,894 persons employed in its factories and turns out an annual product valued at $30,340,066.

Men attending the pans in salt works are never known to have chalery, small pox, scarlet fever or influenza.

Canadian carpet manufacturers are complaining of the competition of carpets and rugs made by prison labor in British India.

The American flint glass workers have accepted last year's scale, except engravers, who were reduced ten to twenty per cent. on cheaper grapes.

The International Bakers' Unions have invited the Independent Bakers' Unions to join them in their efforts in trying to have the bakers' laws strictly enforced.

Missouri, by her Supreme Court, has declared unconstitutional the law which placed restrictions upon the discharge of men belonging to labor organizations.

Five thousand three hundred and sixty-three white men and 40,888 natives are employed in the sixty-seven gold mines at the Rand, Transvaal, South Africa.

In Paris male domestic servants are encouraged to marry, as they are observed to be more settled and attentive to their duties than when bachelors. In London such marriages are discouraged, as rendering servants more attentive to their own families than to those of their masters.

THE NEW WEATHER CHIEF.

Willis L. Moore Has a Forecasting System of His Own.

Willis L. Moore, who has been appointed Chief of the Weather Bureau at Washington by Secretary Morton, was chosen because of his remarkable ability as a weather forecaster. He has had charge of the Chicago weather forecasting bureau for years, and has a system of his own, which he has kept a secret, but which he will apply in the future to the official forecasts. The result, it is expected, will be more faithful predictions than have ever been made before. Chief Moore entered the service when a boy, and is familiar with the details of all its branches. He is a Republican in politics.

WEATHER CHIEF WILLIS L. MOORE.

CORNELL'S CREW BEATEN.

The Trinity Hall Men Won at Henley by Seven Lengths.

Cornell's attempt to capture the grand Challenge Cup at the Henley (England) regatta ended in a fiasco. The Americans led their competitors, the Trinity Hall crew, grandly in the second heat of the race until three-quarters of the distance had been covered. Then an accident disabled one of their men and they were thrown out of the competition. The struggle is finished as far as Cornell is concerned, and finished without a genuine test with a single one of the English crews.

The Americans took the lead over Trinity Hall at the very start and maintained it with every indication of winning until the mile post was nearly reached. The Cambridge men were gaining slightly, but Cornell's lead was then more than half a length. Fennell caught a crab, and the oar handle struck him a blow in the side which completely disabled him. His companions tried to help him, and made three attempts to row on without his aid, but this was impossible. The Ithaca lads rowed themselves to a standstill. The long, surprising stroke of their opponents thoroughly wore down the shorter, snappier stroke of the Americans, and in the end the Trinity Hall men finished seven lengths in front, in the fast time of seven minutes fifteen seconds.

The immediate cause of Cornell's defeat was the collapse of Fennell, who rowed No. 5, and who tumbled from his seat at the finish in a dead faint. The loud claims to "fairness," "gentlemaniness" and "sportsmanlike conduct," of which English men are so fond of boasting when they are victors, were well negatived by their conduct at the conclusion of the race.

The crowds on the river banks and in the boats along the shore were frantic with delight at Cornell's unfortunate situation. The Britishers were wild with delight when Trinity passed Cornell at the three-quarters post, but words failed to express their degree of enthusiasm when Trinity Hall won and Cornell trailed along past the grand stand. Then the Cornell men were received with hisses. They stopped rowing before they passed the judges, who hoisted the sign "Not Rowed Out." The band played "God Save the Queen" as the crowd cheered itself hoarse, and poor Fennell lay as if dead in the bottom of the Cornell boat, while his nearest companions splashed water in his face. The general opinion is that the Cornell crew were hopelessly overtrained, and that there was no climate or malaria about it.

LIVES LOST AT A FIRE.

A Stable Burned in Detroit and a Number of Employes Couldn't Escape.

Fire started in Case's livery barn, a four story brick structure in Detroit, Mich., shortly after 2 o'clock a. m. Two hours later, when the firemen had succeeded in gaining control of the flames, the barn was a complete wreck and six men were dead as the result of the fire.

The dead are John Shaw, aged thirty-eight, oiler, Detroit; John Bowman, twenty, second cook, Bay City; Thomas Webb, fifty-five, painter, Detroit; Edward Hughes, thirty, chamoisman, London, Canada, James R. Shaw, twenty-three, harness maker, Caledonia, Canada; Charles Davis, stockman, Detroit.

The barnmen occupied quarters on the fourth floor, and the flames spread so rapidly that they were unable to escape by the stairway. Ladders were raised and most of them escaped by them. One of the men, John Cummins, became frenzied, and, after throwing out a bundle of clothing, threw himself headlong out of a window. He landed at the feet of the firemen, and his skull was crushed.

It was after 4 o'clock before the firemen were able to enter the building. They made their way to the fourth floor. In a room in the northeast corner were found the bodies of John Shaw and John Bowman. They occupied the same bed, and had evidently been suffocated. Thomas Webb, who slept in a room in the northwest corner, was also suffocated. Then the bodies of James R. Shaw and Edward Hughes were found. They had tried to escape. Both were badly burned. Of the seventy-two horses stabled in the basement not one was injured. They were found standing in about three feet of water and were all removed safely.

Prominent People.

Three large rooms were needed to hold all the eightieth-birthday presents recently given to Bismarck.

When Dr. W. G. Grace, the English cricket champion, makes a run he carries with him 250 pounds of flesh.

M. Faure is the most popular President France has had in many years.

Joseph B. Stearns, the inventor of the duplex system of telegraphy, died at Camden, Me., aged sixty-five.

Crispi's coat of mail recalls the fact that Bismarck wore a steel shirt for some time after he was fired upon in Berlin, many years ago.

Three eminent German artists celebrate their eightieth birthdays this year—Schrader, Menzel and Achenbach, the father of Max Alvary.

General Lord Roberts has refused to accept the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, to succeed the Duke of Cambridge.

Henry M. Stanley will run for the British Parliament again. When he was last a candidate he was defeated, and the voters hissed him and his beautiful wife.

The ex-Empress Frederick has a special scrap-book in which she collects all the current anecdotes relating to members of the Prussian and English royal families.

Dr. F. E. Clark, founder of the Christian Endeavor, is said to dislike very much the name "Father Clark," as it gives the impression of an old man, whereas he is only forty-four.

It is said that $250,000 is the amount of the fee paid by the Chinese Government to ex-Secretary of State Foster for his services in securing the treaty with Japan. He was also offered, it is reported, any decoration in the gift of the Emperor of China, but declined this honor.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS

Their Thirteenth International Convention Held in Boston.

THE CITY A TENTED FIELD.

Thousands Camp on the Famous Common ---Mass Meetings Held Daily---The Society's Marvelous Growth---A World-Wide Organization, With Nearly Two Million Members.

There is hardly a spot on the civilized globe that was not represented at the thirteenth Christian Endeavor Convention, which assembled this year in Boston, Mass. The old city was decked in holiday attire to welcome her guests, most of the business houses and public residences displaying bunting and emblems.

REV. DR. F. E. CLARK.
(Founder of the Y. P. S. of C. E.)

A mammoth dry-goods house in Tremont street had its entire front covered by an electrical design. The Park Square station of the New Haven road was tastefully decorated. The churches were decked out with flags, and in more than fifty pulpits on the Sunday before the convocation the sermons touched on the convention.

The two great tents on the Common, with a capacity of 10,000 people each, were amply equipped with electric lights and seats arranged as in an amphitheatre. The chorus of 3000 voices was the largest ever heard in Boston.

The feature in which the general public manifested the greatest interest was the three great mass meetings held each day in Mechanics' Hall and in the tents. These were addressed by some of the most noted evangelists from all parts of the world, and the addresses were supplemented by "open parliaments," lasting for a half hour or more.

Next in general interest were the committee conferences, held simultaneously at fifteen different churches, each representing a special department of Endeavor work.

Another feature which excited great enthusiasm was the State rallies, receptions and general social occupations at the State headquarters. These State rallies were held in the different State headquarters in Boston. There were also several local receptions at the hotel headquarters, given by the various city delegations to the officers of the United Society.

On the third afternoon of the convention an informal reception was tendered to the State and Territorial officers of the Christian Endeavor by the United Society in Cotian Hall. Over 800 invitations were issued for this.

A unique feature was the series of noonday meetings held at factories, stores and wharves wherever they could be arranged. More than one hundred companies of workers organized in various parts of the country to take charge of these meetings.

The first National Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was held in Portland, Me., (its birthplace), in 1882. The membership then was 481, comprising six societies. At the twelfth convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, in June, 1894, 28,741 societies, with a membership of 1,724,400, were represented.

Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, of the Williston Church, of Portland, Me., was the originator of the society. Being desirous of interesting the young people in church work he invited them to his house and talked to them about it, and their enthusiasm being aroused, he asked them to sign this pledge:

"Trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ for strength, I promise Him that I will strive to do whatever He would like to have me do that I will pray to Him and read the Bible every day, and that, just so far as I know how, throughout my whole life, I will endeavor to lead a Christian life. As an active member I promise to be true to all my duties, to be present at and to take some part aside from singing in every meeting, unless hindered by some reason which I can conscientiously give to my Lord and Master, Jesus Christ. If obliged to be absent from the monthly consecration meeting, I will, if possible, send an excuse for my absence to the society."

The first name subscribed to this pledge was that of W. H. Pennell, who has ever since been prominent in the society. It was not long before every church in Portland had a similar society. A member of Williston Church moved to Lincoln, Neb., and carried the idea there. Another member moved to South Hadley, Mass., and started a society there. And so it spread, not only throughout this country, but to foreign countries, until it has reached every civilized country on the globe, and, in fact, some which are not civilized.

The National Game.

Boston has released Pitcher Wilson to Cleveland.

Lange, of Chicago, is again troubled with Charlie-horse.

Breitenstein, of St. Louis, is being hit very hard of late.

Comiskey has seven left-handed batsmen on his St. Paul team.

Pitcher Abbey, late of Chicago, has been signed by Brooklyn.

Cleveland is doing sacrifice hitting lately that cannot be beaten.

Breitenstein, of St. Louis, seems to have no terror for the Cincinnatis.

Hawley, of Pittsburg, has hit twenty-one men in the games he has pitched this season.

First Baseman Stafford, of New Orleans, got $65 for making a home run in a recent game.

The Brooklyn team made a season's record by playing four consecutive errorless games.

Physicians have decided that Holliday, of Cincinnati, cannot play ball any more this season.

Griffith, of Chicago, has won more games than any other pitcher of the League this season.

Anson, of Chicago, is fielding better than ever this season, and is far from weak with the stick.

The Pittsburgs are depending on "killing the ball" rather than scientific batting for runs. They have lost ground by the practice.

The Baltimores as fielders, batters and base runners have no superiors, but they are weak in the box.

Catcher Kinslow was released unconditionally by Pittsburg, without being given the usual ten days' notice.

St. Louis and Louisville are playing good ball, but both teams seem to have more than their share of hard luck.

Tucker is playing a marvelous first base for Boston. He and Beckley, of Pittsburg, easily lead all the first basemen.

First Baseman Tebeau, of Cleveland, is weakest on high-thrown balls. Generally it is just the reverse with first basemen.

Bancroft now believes that the Louisville team was organized to go around the country and scare ball teams which are looking for snaps.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect July 1, 1895.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays), leave Elizabeth City at 11:35, A. M., and at 6:50 P. M. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:45 P. M., and 9:00 A. M. The trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines, and at Edenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven, connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P. M., for Newbern, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. N. & N. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C., etc. Returning leave Newbern Monday, Wednesday and Friday stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

The steamer Newberne leaves Elizabeth City daily, except Sunday, for Nags Head, returning leaves Nags Head at 6 A. M.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Newberne, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington, N. C.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad, Baltimore by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street Station Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station, New York, by Pennsylvania R. R. Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Manager. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r Agt.

Hotels

New Albemarle House

Mr. & Mrs. SAWYER Props,

Cor. Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City, N. C. First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights.

TERMS:—$2 and $2.50 per day.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON, N. C.

This well established Hotel offers first-class accommodations to travelers.

FIRST-CLASS BAR ATTACHED

☞ Sample Rooms for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances furnished when desired. Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers.

Terms Reasonable.

GEORGE W. BELL,

Gun-Smith,

At the Old Stand on Road Street,

ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

Wood for Sale.

I have opened a WOOD YARD at the Poindexter Creek Bridge and keep a good supply of good wood on haad. Will sell by the load or cord and will saw and deliver when desired.

W. H. STARK.

FRED DAVIS

DEALER IN

COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders promptly are filled.

☞ All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

FRED. H. ZIEGLER,

Successor to John H. Ziegler,

Dealer in all Kinds of

Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS

when desired. The finest Hearse in this section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth-covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty. At the old stand on Ehringhaus Street. ☞ All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

PORTER'S

ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL

For Barb Wire Cuts, Scratches, Saddle and Collar Galls, Cracked Heel Burns, Old Sores, Cuts, Boils, Bruises, Piles and all kinds of inflammation on man or beast. Cures Itch and Mange.

The Sore, Cut or Burn will never matter after the oil has been applied.

Be prepared for accidents by keeping it in your house or stable. All Druggists sell it on a guarantee. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cts. and $1.00. If your Druggist does not keep it send us 25 cts. in postage stamps and we will send it to you by mail.

Paris, Tenn., Jan. 20th, 1894.

Dear Sirs: I have used Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil for Harness and Saddle Galls, Scratches and Barb Wire Cuts with perfect satisfaction, and I heartily recommend it to all Livery and Stockmen. Yours,

C. B. IRVINE, Livery and Feed Stable.

BABY BURNED.

Gentlemen:—I am pleased to speak a word for Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil. My baby was burned a few months ago, and after trying all other remedies I applied your "Oil" and the first application gave relief, and in a few days the sore was well. I also used the oil on my stock and find that it is the best remedy for the purpose that I have ever used. Yours,

NO. T. LEWIS.

Paris, Tenn., January 28, 1894

MANUFACTURED BY

PARIS MEDICINE CO.,

ST. LOUIS, MO

The North Carolinian

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Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

THE ORATOR IN POLITICS.

There is an impression abroad that the day of the political orator has gone by, and that public opinion on current issues is molded and directed by other means. It is true that the newspaper has become the most important influence in that respect, and that the spoken word is not so widely potent as it was in the days of Webster and Clay, or of Lincoln and Douglas; but it is not true that the people have ceased to give attention to speakers who are able to instruct and entertain them.

Secretary Carlisle has just demonstrated in Kentucky that an orator who understands his business can change the views of voters and reverse the drift of popular sentiment. When he entered the recent campaign, the cause that he represented was at a decided disadvantage, and the speeches that he delivered turned the tide in its favor and made it triumphant. He knew his subject thoroughly, and he knew how to talk upon it in a pleasing and convincing way.

The number of men now in public life in this country who are capable of performing that kind of service is not large, but there are enough of them—notably among them Harrison, McKinley and Reed—to refute the proposition that political oratory has lost its power over the masses. When a man is master alike of his subject and of the art of discussing it clearly and vigorously he can cause changes of opinion and win victories against apparent odds.

The people are honest and anxious to do what is right and best; and the orator who is able to guide them to proper conclusions can count upon their due appreciation of his efforts. They are not much influenced by the ordinary demagogue or the average stump speaker, because he has nothing to say that is of any real assistance to them, and his manner is apt to be one that lacks honesty and straightforwardness, but when the orator comes along who is evidently sincere and fully qualified to give useful information, they flock to hear him, and his speeches sway their minds and shape their actions in a degree exceeding that of any other method of instruction and solicitation.

THE DEFICIT INCREASING.

The Government's deficit is daily growing greater. The Treasury receipts are failing increasingly short of the amount required to pay the Government's necessary expenses. The first ten days of the current month and of the new fiscal year show an increased deficit of over 820,000,000. These figures afford a complete exposure of the reprehensible methods employed by the Treasury officials to conceal, so far as possible, the disgraceful failure of the Administration. Our Washington correspondent this week has something to say upon this subject.

UNIVERSITY CATALOGUE.

The University Catalogue for 1894-95 shows 471 students, as follows: 317 in the College, 78 in the Law School, 26 in the Medical School and 59 in the Summer School for Teachers. The faculty embraces 35 professors and instructors. The Catalogue contains 114 pages, is carefully indexed and gives full information about the University. Write for a copy to President Winston, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Ten States will hold elections this fall. These are Maryland, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. At least seven of them, it is predicted, will go Republican, and Maryland will be among the number.

The greatest aid to success in farming is cheaper production. This means that the crops should be increased by the use of fertilizers in order to decrease the cost of the labor. The larger the crop yield the lower the expense and the greater the profit.

In Alabama the Republicans and Populists agree to co-operate. The candidate for Governor goes to the Republicans and the balance of the State officers to the Poplists. Like in North Carolina, that means the death of Bourbon Democracy in Alabama.

The trouble with the Democratic tariff is that when enough duties are collected under its provisions to pay the current expenses of the government the imports so exceed the exports the balance of trade is hostile to us.

If a private corporation should make the showing of deficits in its statements which Secretary Carlisle has, it would be placed in the hands of a receiver.

The CAROLINIAN feels it a duty to caution Mr. Cleveland against the free coinage of girls, as a thing likely to destroy the parity of the sexes.

A THOUGHT OR TWO.

It is often said that lack of forethought in plan and over zeal in action are marked characteristics of the people to-day; but it is a thoughtless phrase, because the people of to-day are precisely like the people of yesterday, of last year, of the last century, of the first month of recorded time. Lack of precaution and overzeal are among the chief characteristics of mankind. That sounds better because it ss nearer true.

A writer suggests that if our late lamented sister Eve had thought of the fateful consequences, she would not have been so overzealous in persuading her mate to partake of the forbidden fruit; and he wonders what would have happened if Adam and Eve had behaved themselves. How many of our readers ever thought, assuming that there would have been any posterity, what would have been our condition had our alleged primal ancestors kept the faith.

Every good thing in life is born of necessity. The need of clothing to protect mankind from the blasts of Winter and the heats of Summer, stimulated invention along countless lines of human ingenuity, the earlier stages of which we need not enumerate, but can point with pardonable pride to the magnificent status of to-day as illustrated in the wonderful processes by which cloth is made, by which garments are cut, by which the whole world is clothed.

COMPELLED TO RETIRE.

Humiliation can go no further with the dashing Senator Blackburn of Kentucky. Requested by the Democratic State Committee to make no more speeches during the present campaign because he is a free silver advocate. the Committee declines to accept his assurance that he will avoid his favorite argument! And Blackburn meekly acquiesces, and prepares to retire and pull the hole in after him. Political life is filled with remarkable contrasts and sudden changes of heart, but Senator Blackburn furnishes the most striking example in recent years of a plunging war horse transformed in a day into a pet donkey.

TWO YEARS AFTER THE GREAT FAIR.

CHICAGO, July 8th, 1895.

Editor CAROLINIAN:

The other evening while walking down the Midway I overheard two persons, who looked like strangers, say as they looked at the broad boulevard, dotted with elegant carriages and swift moving bicycles, "This can't be The Midway." And the thought occurred to me that perhaps those of your readers who enjoyed the sights of the Great Fair might like to know from an eye-witness how that enchanted ground appears after two years.

The greatest change perhaps appears on the Midway, where less than two years ago were seen representatives from every clime, strange looking, sleepy camels, barbaric trappings, the great Ferris wheel, and other marvelous wonders. Now all the din and clatter is gone with the booths and the people, and the Midway differs from any other well kept boulevard only in the fact that it is much wider and that down the center on each side will run a beautiful artificial lagoon, now represented by a beautiful green basin dotted with wild mustard. Up and down the broad roadways roll carriages of the wealthy and the bicycle of the wheelman and woman, while in between, meekly endeavoring to preserve life and limb, trudges the pedestrian.

Our home is on Ellis Avenue, about a half a block from the Midway, and opposite to the site of the Ferris wheel. Often on pleasant evenings we walk on the Midway east through the tunnel under the Illinois Central Elevated tracks which use to lead from the Fair grounds into the Midway.

The moment the Fair grounds are entered an overpowering sense of desolation comes over me, notwithstanding the fact that I have seen all the ruins many times before. In the distance the German Building and the Art Palace alone remain to tell of departed splendors, while the lonely figure of the Republic stands out against the clear blue of Lake Michigan, the gilding gone, vanished with the other beauties of the Exposition.

Several spectral looking frameworks totter under the busy hands of the workmen who are reducing the towers to a pile of shapeless iron. Great heaps of rubbish lie in every direction, rendering travel except on the beaten path very difficult indeed. However, the wary pedestrian prefers the dangers and toils of a cross country ramble to the regular road. We do not tremble in the least when we find ourselves almost under the iron-shod hoofs of a prancing span of thorough-bred horses, for they have sense, but we do quake when we spy a bicycle in the distance, especially if ridden by one of the "balloon gals," as they are called by the policemen, car conductors and street gamins.

When, after arduous walking, we finally reach the glorious Lake all else is forgotten, and as the fresh cool air fans our cheeks and we hear the familiar swish of the waters, we feel that there is something lett of the great Exposition, and something which time cannot change nor custom render stale. The wonderful war ship Illinois will, and is, crumbling away; the winds and storms will gradually lay waste the quaint German Building and the stately Art Palace, but the unchanged and unchangable Lake will remain long after the originators of the Columbian Exposition have passed into clay as the buildings their genius brought forth.

In the center of the Park the Wooded Island is an object of great interest to many of the visitors, containing as it does the quaint little buildings bestowed upon our South Park System by the Empire of Japan, as numerous flower beds. Seeing it stated in the papers that the display of roses was a beautiful one, I went out there the other afternoon, fully expecting to revel in the sight of these exquisite blossoms, and to have recalled to mind the unsurpassed rose gardens I saw in your Southland. You can imagine my disappointment and, must I confess it? disgust when I found that wonderful display consisted of several acres of tiny plants, scarcely a foot high, none of them bearing more than three stunted roses. As I left I wished that I could transplant an Elizabeth City Rose garden to that spot for a day or so to let the people of Chicago see what roses really are.

There is no doubt, in spite of the changes and spoilations, but that a trip through the grounds is worth the exertion, and the visitor leaves the historic place with a chastened spirit, convinced of the mutability of all things earthly by the marvelous changes which have taken place in the short time that has elapsed since the Columbian Exposition closed its gates.

MIRA L. COBB.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, July 12, 1895.

Gen. Harrison is not a candidate for the republican Presidential nomination. Once more that positive statement is made by a gentlemen who presumably enjoys Gen. Harrison's confidence. This time it is Hon. Jno. W. Foster, of Indiana, who was Secretary of State during the closing months of Gen. Harrison's administration. Mr. Foster clinches his statement by saying that he believes the Indiana delegation will go to the next Republican National Convention without a State candidate for the nomination, and not united on any candidate. He thinks the delegation will be divided between Allison, McKinley and Reed, but he dose'nt express any opinion as to what proportion each of those three gentlemen will control. Mr. Foster, who has been in China for several months, acting as adviser to the Chinese government in its negotations with Japan, was given a cordial welcome back to his Washington home, this week, by a gathering of personal friends which included about all the prominent people now in town. The Chinese government was anxious to place Mr. Foster upon its permanent pay roll, and made him a very flattering offer, but he declined, being too good an Amerioan to permanently enter the service of any foreign government.

Senator Pritchard, the new Republican Senator from North Carolina, was in Washington this week. He said he thought the administration was miscalculating the strength of the free silver democrats of that State. Speaking of his own position, Senator Pritchard said it was now just what it had been ever since he reached the years of discretion. "I am," said he, "for protection and bimetallism—protection for the undeveloped industries and raw materials of the South, and the use of both gold and silver as money materials."

It is estimated by those who have had access to the figures that the excess of Treasury payments over receipts has for the first eleven days of the new fiscal year averaged more than a million dollars a day. Much of this money should have been paid out before the first of July, but it was held back so as to keep down the total of the deficit for the fiscal year that closed June 30th. It is now admitted by intelligent democrats that legislation for the increase of the revenues of the government will be one of the absolute necessaries of the next session of Congress. Republicans have known it ever since the new tariff was under discussion in the last Congress, and urged the Democrats then to adopt a tariff bill that would provide sufficient revenue for the maintainance of the government, but the urging was in vain.

The administration is very much alarmed at the prospect of the Republican Congress passing a bill raising the duties on such articles as are too low in the present tariff law, in order to furnish the money to run the government, and it is resorting to all sorts of schemes to create a public sentiment against any revision of the tariff and in favor of raising the money by some method of internal taxation.

If you would have an abundance of dark, glossy hair, if you would have a clean scalp, free from dandruff and irritating humors, or if you hair is faded and gray, and you would have its natural color restored, use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is unqueestionably the best dressing.

An English View of It.

Mrs. Smith—I think it dreadful that your divorce laws in America should be so much more lenient than they are in England.

Mr. Van Rensselaer—Well, you see, my dear madam, in England divorce is a luxury, while with us it is—er—a necessity.—London Punch.

A Sufferer Cured

"Every season, from the time I was two years old, I suffered dreadfully from erysipelas, which kept growing worse until my hands were almost useless. The bones softened so that they would bend, and several of my fingers are now crooked from this cause. On my hand I carry large scars, which, but for

AYER'S

Sarsaparilla, would be sores, provided I was alive and able to carry anything. Eight bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me, so that I have had no return of the disease for more than twenty years. The first bottle seemed to reach the spot and a persistent use of it has perfected the cure."—O. C. DAVIS, Wautoma, Wis.

AYER'S

THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR

Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS Promote Good Digestion.

W. C. T. U. Column.

CONDUCTED BY A MEMBER.

Sir W. T. Chasley says statistics prove that twenty per cent. of the insane people in England come to this condition from that of habitual drunkenness.

"Remove the saloon and you deprive the poor workman of a place to spend his evenings." But our reply is: "Remove the saloon and the poor workman will have a home to go to."

The two largest tax-payers in the world, it is said, are Krubp, the maker of big guns, who pays $200,000 a year, and Marinesco Bragidia, a Romanian brewer, who pays $440,000 a year. Both are engaged in making weapons of destruction.

Within ten years there have been in this country 21,384 deaths from yellow fever, and 650,000 deaths from alcohol. Yet we license alcohol and quaranteen yellow fever.

A few hundred flourishing societies of young women like those at Danbury and Poughkeepsie, whose members refuse to associate with drinking young men, would help to bury the saloon beyond resurrection. Hasten the day.

The word alcohol is stated by some authorities to be descended from alghol (Arabic Al Ghul) meaning destruction. Very fittingly one of our greatest writers says, "O thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee Devil!"

To make your business pay, good health is a prime factor. To secure good health, the blood must be kept pure and vigorous by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. When the vital fluid is impure and sluggish, there can be neither health, strength nor ambition.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

He Discusses the Proper and Improper Treatment of Burns.

Burns and scalds are of such frequent occurrence in every home that every mother should be interested to know how best to treat them and to secure the most speedy relief. The danger arising from burns and scalds depends not only upon the extent of the surface involved, but also upon the depth of the injury. Burns are most dangerous when occurring upon the head, chest or abdomen. All irritating applications should be avoided; the application should be cooling and soothing and should be applied so as to exclude the air.

It has been recently discovered that Quratol is the most effective remedy for burns and scalds known to science. It removes the fire and relieves the pain almost instantly and perfects a speedy cure. Apply Quratol freely on wet bandages as near air tight as possible for poultice effect. Dilute with six parts of water to one of Quratol. It gives no pain and prevents inflammation.

Sores of all kinds, cuts, wounds and swellings are quickly cured. Keep it handy for accidents, for the best accident insurance policy is a speedy cure. All druggists sell Quratol.

Mr. J. E. Booker, editor of the Suffolk Herald, Suffolk, Va., says: "I have found Quratol a valuable remedy in my household. My wife has used it for a seyere scald with entirely satisfactory results. We have also used it in various other instances and consider it a valuable family remedy."

Mr. E. P. Belote, brickmason, 113 Maltby avenue, Norfolk, Va., says: "My little child fell accidentally on a stove, burning her face very badly. I tried Quratol with wonderful results. It took the fire out in a remarkably short time and the wound healed rapidly. It is the best remedy for burns I ever used."

Druggists sell it—50 cents.

ECONOMICAL INK

Barbour's Tablet Ink possesses many advantages over the best liquid ink, and is sold at a lower price. Dissolve a tablet in water and you get a dead black, permanent ink, that flows freely, does not gum, leaves no sticky, mussy sediment in the ink well, does not corrode the pen. You make it as you want it. If you buy it and don't like it, send it back and we'll return your money.

For fifteen cents, we will send enough tablets to make half a pint of combined writing and copying ink.

For fifty cents, we will send enough tablets to make a gallon of the best "school" ink you ever saw. School ink won't copy.

65 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

Andrews School Furnishing Company

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

How to Cure Yourself while Using it.

The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, imparing health, comfort aed happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimubant that his system continually craves. Baco-Curo is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin Physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure, purely vegeteble and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while using Baco-Curo. it will nouify you when to stop. We give a written guarantee to permianently cury any case with three boxes or refund the money with 10 per cent. interest. Baco-Cuto is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and with no inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke. Sold by all druggists with our iron-clad guarantee at $1.00 per box, three boxes [thirty days treatment,] $2 50, or sent direct upon receipt of price. SEND SIX TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX, BOOKLET AND PROOFS FREE. Eureka Chemical and Manufacturing Company, Manufacturing Chemists, La Crosse, Wis

PATENTS

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C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 12, 1895.

Lyon Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I was rendered entirely helpless from rheumatism in my right side and arm and had to give up work. I used **Mexican Mustang Liniment** freely, and within a month I was able to be about and can now attend to my business regularly. Whenever my arm or side hurts me I rub the Mustang Liniment in well and plentifully, apply a warm flannel when going to bed, and in the morning all pain has disappeared. I hope all who are troubled with rheumatism will try this liniment and convince themselves of its value. Yours,

Weigher in Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co. J. R. CLIFTON 204 McManus St.

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 11, 1895.

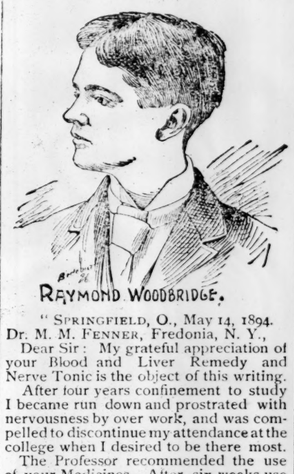
Lyon Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—For 15 years I have used **Mexican Mustang Liniment,** and consider it the best liniment on earth; I am never without it. I recently used it on a bad gall on my horse's neck and it cured it in 3 days. I had, also, a bad sprain in my leg and had to use crutches several days. As soon as I commenced to use MUSTANG LINIMENT I felt relief, and in a few days was entirely well. I recommend it to any one needing a liniment for horses or for self, with confidence that they will get their money's worth.

Yours, JNO. R. HUTCHINGS.

Of Carrington & Hutchings, Prop's Ream's Warehouse, Durham, N. C.

Professors Recommend.



RAYMOND WOODBRIDGE.

"SPRINGFIELD, O., May 14, 1894.

Dr. M. M. FENNER, Fredonia, N. Y.,

Dear Sir: My grateful appreciation of your Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic is the object of this writing.

After four years confinement to study I became run down and prostrated with nervousness by over work, and was compelled to discontinue my attendance at the college when I desired to be there most.

The Professor recommended the use of your Medicines. After six weeks use of your Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic, I returned to the College well and ambitious. The benefit and comfort found in my restoration to health fills a place that words can not express."

Blood and Liver

Dr. Fenner's Remedy and Nerve Tonic Never Fails.

It is a Sarsaparilla-Mandrake-Prince's Pine Alterative, Nerve Tonic and Restorative Compound.

CERTAIN AS THE LAW OF GRAVITATION.

Physics from blood, liver and tissues all worn-out particles and impurities, without weakening but strengthening instead, and Restores the Nerves.

Cures Headaches, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bad Breath, Skin Diseases, Old Sores, Dizziness, Scrofula, General Debility, etc.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Sample free.

Mother! Keep your child's stomach and bowels healthy with Dr. Fenner's Sennatorla. The best laxative and corrective known.

Dr. Fenner's Soothing Syrup.

Allays irritation and gives refreshing sleep.

Dr. Fenner's Worm Syrup. "Brought 150 worms from our child. Mrs Sherick, Elida, O."

Dr. Fenner's FAMILY (Salt Rheum) Ointment. Best for skin eruptions, Piles, Sores, Cuts, etc.

FOR SALE BY Dr. J. E. WOOD, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Notice of Administration.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late Thomas R. Mann, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, orit will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

W. W. MANN, Administrator.

June 15, 1895.

Notice of Administration.

HAVING qualified as administrator of the late Joseph Bright I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

T. J. MURDEN, Administrator.

May 11th, 1895

Executor's Noticei

HAVING qualified as Executor of the late L. B. Midgett, Sr., I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of theri recovery.

JESSE E. MIDGETT, Executor.

May 11th, 1895.

PATENTS

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A. W. HAFF,

Successor to

Lanphear & Haff,

Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters,

Etc., Etc:

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET

NEW YORK.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty.

☞ Agents.

WILLIS H. ROGERS,

Wholesale Commission

FISH DEALER

106 FULTON MARKET,

New York

North Carolina Shad a Specialty. Stencils furnished at a moment's notice.

Reference:—Guirkin & Co., Bankers, Elizabeth City, N C, and other Financial houses when desired

Established 1861.

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Wholesale Commission Dealers in

Fresh Fish,

SOFT CRABS

TERRAPIN, &C.

125 Light St., Baltimore, Md.

Quick Sales, Prompt Returns.

S. B. MILLER,

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FISH Dealer,

7 FULTON FISH MK'T

NEW YORK.

North Corolina Shad a specialty. Stationery and Stencils furnished on application.

DAVENPORT & MORRIS,

WHOLEVALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

DEALERS IN FISH,

Richmond Va,

JAPANESE PILE CURE

A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never-failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee 6 boxes to cure any case. You only pay for benefits received. $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail. Guarantees issued by our agents.

CONSTIPATION Cured, Piles Prevented, by Japanese Liver Pellets the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 50 Doses 25 cents.

GUARANTEES issued only by

Caleb Haley & Co,

Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of

FRESH FISH,

14 FULTON FISH MARKET

New York,

Write for Stencils and Stationary.

THE MILD POWER CURES

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named. They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

LIST OF NUMBERS.	CURES.	PRICE.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Teething Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Facenche	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.25
18	Ophthalmy, Sore or Weak Eyes	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping Cough	.25
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	.25
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.25
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.25
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.25
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	.25
26	Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Sore Mouth, or Canker	.25
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25
31	Painful Periods	.25
34	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	.25
35	Chronic Congestions & Eruptions	.25
	EXTRA NUMBERS:	
28	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	1.00
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00
33	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. Dr. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages,) MAILED FREE. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

SPECIFICS.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL "THE PILE OINTMENT."

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK

GET THE BEST

When you are about to buy a Sewing Machine do not be deceived by alluring advertisements and be led to think you can get the best made, finest finished and

Most Popular

for a mere song. See to it that you buy from reliable manufacturers that have gained a reputation by honest and square dealing, you will then get a Sewing Machine that is noted the world over for its durability. You want the one that is easiest to manage and is

Light Running

There is none in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, fineness of finish, beauty in appearance, or has as many improvements as the

NEW HOME

It has Automatic Tension, Double Feed, alike on both sides of needle (*patented*), no other has it; New Stand (*patented*), driving wheel hinged on adjustable centers, thus reducing friction to the minimum.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

ORANGE, MASS. BOSTON, MASS. 28 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO. DALLAS, TEXAS. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easily learned. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

BOTH FINE WORKMEN.

Have your Watch Repaired by Hathaway Bros., Cor. Main and Water Streets, Elizabeth City, N. C.

BOTH FINE WORKMEN.

North Carolina

Iron Works

—AND—

Supply House.

Machine Shop & Foundry,

MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

Made and Repaired.

Steamboat & Mill Work a Specialty.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

We are prepared to do Saw-Mill and Steamboat work and General Machine and Foundry work of all descriptions. Our tools consists of 16 to 48 inch Lathes and can turn Shafts 16 feet long. Planers 42 by 42 inches by 16 feet long.

We carry in stock a full line of Bogy and Dry Kiln Wheels; also Standard Grate Bars, and are prepared to furnish Boiler Fronts and general Foundry work on short notice.

We are prepared to do our own pattern work and we guarantee our work and prices to compare with any other city.

We carry in our Supply Store a full line of Rubber and Leather Belting, Oils, Wastes, Babbit Metal, Files, Belt Dressing, Engine and Rubber Packings, Lubricators, Steam Guages, Brass Goods of all kinds, Belt Lacing, Pipe and Pipe Fittings and Boiler Tubes.

We also handle Wood and Iron Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Collars, Shafting, Couplings and Rubber Roofing Paint. And are agents for Wood Working Machinery, Engines and Boilers and Machery of all description and Gasoline Launches and Launches.

For further information, address,

J. H. PARTRIDGE,

P. O Box 220. Manager.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—Charles C. Pool; Commissioners—Palemon John, Thomas A. Commander, Alson B. Seeley Frank Spence and Wm. W. Griggs. Clerk, Chas. A. Banks; Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb; Constable and Chief of Police, Wm. C. Brooks; Street Commissioner, Reuben W. Berry. Fire Commissioners, Albert Kramer and Fred. H. Zeigler.

Collector of Customs—Jas. C. Brooks.

Postmaster—E. F. Lamb.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. F. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at my office on Road and Church Sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Rev. J. H. Hall, pastor; Baptist, Rev. C. S. Blackwell, pastor; Episcopal, Rev. L. L. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, Rev. F. H. Johnston, pastor.

COLORED—Methodist, Rev. H. Pettigrew, pastor; Corner Stone, Elder Zion H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch, Elder J. A. Faulk, pastor; Sawyer's Chaple, Rev. J. C. Coleman, pastor.

Y. M. C. A.—Rooms over Dr. McMullan's drug store, corner of Mathews and Water streets. Religious exercises every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All gentlemen cordially invited. J. B. Blades, president; R. O. Pryor, vice president; W. D. Sykes, sec'y; H. O. Hill, treasurer.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317; Dr W. W. Griggs, W. M.; G. W. Brothers S. W.; J. Salomonsky, J. W.; D. B. Bradford, Sec'y and T. R. Mann, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14; W. S. White, N. G.; E. F. Sawyer, V. G.; W. W. Morrisett, Sec'y J. F. Sanders, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum; Tiber Creek Council No. 1209. T. B. Wilson, Regent; W. C. Simons, Vice Regent; Noah Burfoot, Orator; J. P. Overman, Secretary; F. M. Cook, jr., Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer; W. W. Mann, Warden; Louis Selig, Sentry; Dr. W. J. Lumsden, Medical Examiner; Fred. Davis, Deputy Regent; J. Salomonsky, Maurice Wescott and Erskin Ehringhaus, Trustees.

Knights of Honor: John H. Engle, Dictator, J. H. Burgess, Reporter, J. P. Overman, Treasurer.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, chairman, Fred Whitehurst, Frank Weeks, Joseph E. Harrell, Charles L. Weeks.

Sheriff, Thomas P. Wilcox; Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman; Register of Deeds M. B. Culpepper; Treasurer, John [illegible]rris. County Examiner, Gus [illegible].

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

C. Pool,	Carolinian Building
W. W. Albertson, jr.	Elliott street,
S. Ward	Elliott street,
Heywood Sawyer,	Main street,
F. Aydlett,	Main street,
J. Griffin	Main street,
W. Albertson, sr.	Elliott street,
C. Brooks,	Carolinian Building,
F. Lamb,	Main street,
Frank Vaughan,	Carolinian Building.

PHYSICIANS.

W. J. Lumsden,	Road street.
W. W. Griggs,	Church street,
E. Wood	Church street.
G. McMullan,	Pennsylvania Ave.
B. Griggs,	Church street.

DENTISTS.

H. White,	Main street,
R. Swindell,	Water street,

DRUGGISTS.

Wadsworth,	Road street,
E. Wood	East Main street,
Griggs & Griggs,	Water street,
Meredith & Bro.,	Main street,
G. McMullan,	North Water street.

SCHOOLS.

Atlantic Collegiate Ins't.	S. L. Sheep, Prin'l
Preparatory School	I. N. Tillett, "
State Normal (col.)	P. W. Moore, "

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, July 17, 1895.

☞Still plenty of rain.

☞This July is beating the record.

☞The cotton crop prospects are not encouraging.

☞The reports continue that the corn outlook keeps on improving.

☞Our venerable friend Mr. George W. Brothers sr., of Nixonton township, is seriously ill.

☞Many of our readers will read the letter of our Chicago correspondent with interest.

☞The suits, drilling apparatus and practice boats for the Elizabeth City Naval Reserves have arrived.

☞At her home, near Cresswell, on the 7th instant, Mrs Bettie Andrews was married to Mr. Alphonso Smithson, of this county.

☞A Democratic correspondent refers to the rise in wages as if it were a Democratic achievement. Now will he be kind enough to tell us who lowered wages?

☞The installation of the new officers elect of Achoree Lodge, I. O. O. F. took place on Friday night, after which there was a sumptuous banquet.

☞If the boy has been to College and on coming home tries to shirk work it reflects on the character of the school. A good scholar is a promoter of industry and good sense.

☞The little pet monkey at the Park was killed by a vicious dog a few days ago. The two remaining ones, who so much amuse spectators, are amply able to protect themselves from any attacking canine.

☞The Directors of the Cotton Factoiy Company are asking for proposals for a site. Parties having available locations in or near Elizabeth City are reqested to make them known to D. B. Bradford, Secretary and Treasurer.

☞In reply to two questions the CAROLINIAN states the four largest cities in the United States in order of population are New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Brooklyn. The bell exhibited at the Columbian Exposition was the genuine Liberty Bell of Independence Hall.

☞The many friends and acquaintences of Miss Helen Bell were painfully shocked on hearing the news last Wednesday that she was dead. The sad event occurred at her home in Camden that morning. Until very recently she had been employed in the Racket Store, on East Main street. She was a charming young lady.

☞On Wednesday last, at 2 o'clock, p. m., at the Baptist Church, Mr James H. Aydlett and Miss Clate White were married by Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell. The Church was most beautifully decorated and was filled with friends and acquaintences to witness the interesting ceremony. The wedded parly left on the afternoon train on a bridal trip North.

☞"The next time you make a mistake like that you'll be of no use to us," said the head of a mercantile firm to one of the clerks. There is in that warning tonic for all young men employed at wages. They don't get pay for making mistakes; they get dismissals. It wasn't the boss that bounced him; it was his own carelessness or incompetency. He may blame the boss, but he is wrong. 'Twas his own act.

☞Who was the author of the saying, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," or who first used it in this particular form the CAROLINIAN cannot tell. John Philpot Curran came near it in a speech delivered in 1808, when he said: "The condition under which God has given liberty to man is eternal vigilance; which condition if he break, servitude is at once the consequence of the crime and the punishment of his guilt." The idea in almost similar language was expressed by Greek and Roman orators in ancient times.

☞The little chicks are now being hatched by hens, and a much larger number of them would be raised but for the gapes. It is not an easy matter to cure gapes, owing to having to handle the chicks; but an exchange says that gapes can be prevented. To do so, he reccommends that the young chicks be not kept on the ground that has been kept as runs for hens. Select a clean place and scatter air-slacked lime over it plentifully. It will destroy the sources of gape worms and also purify the ground. Use the lime once a week, and keep the coops used for the chicks clean and in good condition.

☞Several inquiries will be answered next week.

☞True wisdom, said Napoleon consists in energetic determination.

☞Ladies, go to McCabe & Grice's for a thin summer corset.

☞Nine out of ten men who rise suddenly show their unfamiliarity with the alti ude.

☞Many a man who is spoken of "as generous to a fault" may only be kind to himself.

☞Zoeller's offers this month is onIe in a life time. Secure one. He makes the best only.

☞When a man tries to cut grass with a scythe that has lost its temper he generally loses his.

☞Zoeller will give you for next 30 days one life size Crayon and half a dozen Cabinets, best finish, for $3.

☞That the Cotton Factory will be a "big thing" for Elizabeth City goes without saying; and, too, it will greatly benefit all this section.

☞It is all very nice to talk to a girl who has her ideals, but is sometimes discouraging to live with her.

☞Zoeller, the Water Street Photographer, for the next 30 days, will give you half a dozen Cabinet, best finish, and life size Pastel, for $4.

☞Some people can make mistakes so easy that we are almost forced to think that they have been made and are merely waiting to be called for.

☞McCabe & Grice have Tan Shoes and Slippers for children.

☞A growing animal should be made to grow bone and muscle. It can be fattened after maturity, and, if in good condition, in a short time.

☞The price of corn at Norfolk 52 cents; in this market 49.

☞Go and see the summer millinery at McCabe & Grice's. Goods arriving every day.

☞Mistrust the man who finds everything good, the man who finds everything evil, and still more the man who is indifferent to everything.

☞Messrs Baxter & Grice will contribute the sum of Twenty-five dollars toward the charter of the steamer Newberne to any party or parties desiring to run Excursions from Elizabeth City to Nag's Head. Due notice must be given 10 days in advance of date of charter.

☞Summer Colds, including Hay Fever and Rose Cold, are promptly relieved and cured by Dr. Humphreys' Specific "77." For sale by all druggists, price 25c.

☞The time is at hand when farmers, if they would succeed in their business, must pay more attention to saving and producing fertilizers for their land.

☞A big lot of Men's light Clothing, actual value $12.50, fine, all wool and well made, will be sold at $5.00 suit at Fowler & Co's until sold out. Call and examine them.

☞There are many troubles which you cannot cure by the Bible and the hymn-book, which you can cure by a good prespiration and a breath of fresh air.

☞If you want a Shoe that is durable, stylish and up-to-date, you can't do better than try the Zeigler Shoes at THE FAIR.

☞To an inquiry the CAROLINIAN will state that the administration of the oath to witnesses is a practice of very high antiquity. It is mentioned as of common use among the Jews at the time of the exodus from Egypt.

☞Children's Mull Hats at McCabe & Grice's.

☞It is always the wise thing to do—make the very best use of the present that we can because that which is past is beyond improvement or recall, while that which is in the future is not ours to command.

☞Before buying elsewhere call and see McCabe & Grice's clothing. It is being sold regardless of cost.

☞LADIES: At Fowler & Co's you'll find over 200 different styles of ladies fine shoes in black and russet. These shoes are manufacturer's samples, and ladies who wear 3's to 4's should not miss this opportunity of purchasing unusualy good shoes at a low price.

FIRST-CLASS BRICK: The Thompson Brick Works manufacture the best Brick for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G. Thompson, manager, Elizabeth City, N.C.

☞Is your wall faded or discolored? If it is, go to THE FAIR and get some of the Wall Paper they are selling so cheap.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun rose this morning at 4:55, and will set to-night at 7:15.—The worry of the day is a bad bedfellow.—"Father," said an uptown inquiring boy, "what is insolvent?" "It is simply a long word to describe a short condition," was the reply.—Wednesday last was the 77th birthday of the venerable W. W. Sawyer, now stopping with his son Mr. M. J. Sawyer, at the Albemarle House.—"Did you swallow everything your doctor gave you?" a late invalid was asked. "Everything but his bill," was the answer.—

"Oh, where can rest be found?"
A weary poet sighs.
That's easy. Drop into a store
That doesn't advertise.

—Much of the wickedness in the world is gossip started by good people.—We acknowledge calls on Wednesday from Messrs E. J. Barco, of Shiloh, and N. H. Swain, of Wade's Point Light House. Both good Republicans—A young man has an abundance of principle if he can say to his sweetheart: "I can't afford it."—At the Baptist Parsonage on Thursday afternoon a double marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Blackwell, the parties being Mr. B. L. Dozier to Miss Emily Buchanan, an Mr. Walter Whitehurst to Miss Nannie E. Spruill, all of Princess Anne, Va.—A Sufferer declares there's plenty of evidence that during the long cold winter months not a single fly got frozen or mislaid.—Work on Dr. Pendleton's new Hotel, on Water Street, is in active progress.—Writes the Rhymster:

"Two heads are better than one,"
they say;
But it does not always work that
way.
There's one instance, though, on which
there's no quarrel—
Two heads are better than one in a
barrel.

—The CAROLINIAN feels constrained to say a word in commendation of the present Clerks at the Postoffice, Sam. and Fred. Lamb. They are courteous, obliging and industrious.—Mr. P. C. Richardson, a former resident of this place, but for a long time living at Necogdoches, Texas, is here on a visit. He gave us a call and an interesting account of that section of the "Lone Star State."—The heart has always the pardoning power.—There is no success in life worth losing one's self respect to gain.—Our esteemed friend W. G. Pool esq., will accept our thanks for a thoughtfully kind remembrance.—Mr. W. G. Underwood left again on Friday for Philadelphia and other points North in the interest of the Blades Lumber Company.—"Have a pear," said the kind-hearted grocer. "Thank you," said the boy, taking two. The grocer looked for a moment, then concluded to keep still. He'll doubtless think twice next time.—The Wooer hums:

Dear Summer Maiden, I would say
The nicest way to woo
This season is to swing all day
In a hammock built for two.

—The huckelberry market continues well supplied. Price, 5 cents a quart.—There is one thing to the credit of the devil; he never at any time did business in his wife's name.—The new Town Ordinances are printed and are being distributed. They go into effect on the 1st of August.—Live within your income, and earn money before you spend it.—The Wag remarks that the girls are always talking of the heavenly tim they have, while the young men have more to say about a h—ll of a time!—Maj. J. W. Greene, of Alexandria, Va., who was visiting his daughter Mrs Rev. L. L. Williams, returned home last week.—The Versifier thus notes "a case at close quarters:"

Her lily cheek he pressed to his,
They were so near, so very near;
And then she said, "I am so glad
That there's naught betwee us dear.

—"What makes a cat get its back up?" asked Bing. "It's backbone," answered Bang.—"Don't you think the baby looks like me, dear?" asked a proud First Ward Father. "Y-e-s," replied the mother cautiously, "when it's getting ready to cry."—The town was full of people on Saturday, and trade was lively.—Mr. J. B. Owens and family, of Kitty Hawk, have been visiting friends here.—Mrs W. D. Shepherd, on Shepard Street, is quite ill.—There was a Feast and Concert at Armory Halll on Friday night, for the benefit of one of tho Base Ball Clubs. It was a very pleasant affair.—Chicken thieves are at their nefarious work again. Mr. J. B. Brockett had 40 taken from his hennery the other night.—Mr. Fred Shipp has returned from Virginia Beach.—The Philosopher advises:

These things thou do: keepcalmbe wise,
"Let not thy angry passions rise."

—Miss Lucy Bell is off on a visit to Edenton.—The love that sighs like a furnace doesn't burn long after the coal bin is empty.—Mrs Mary C. Jennings, of Princess Anne, Va., is visiting the family of Mr. Evan Pritchard, on South Road street.—Superintendent Mills, of the Baptist Orphan age, at Thomasville, gave an Entertainment by a class of boys and girls at the Baptist Church on Sunday nlght, and again on Monday morning. The children did splendid ly.—Mr. P. S. Shipp returned on Mouday from his visit to Washington and Alexandria. He reports a grand time. Mrs Shipp stopped over at Norfolk for a few days.—We acknowledge very pleasant call yesterday from Mr. and Mrs |A. J. Austin, of Kitty Hawk. They were on their return from a several weeks' visit over the Sound.—Several "drunks" in the Mayor's Court the past week.—Tomatoes now plentiful at 5 cents a quart.—J. D. Bateman, of Edenton, called last evening and paid his respects.—The Presbyterians held their annual Sunday School Pic Nic at the Park yesterday.—There was a large audience at the Methodist Church last night to hear the sermon of Rev. Dr. Kilgo, President of Trinity College. His theme was The Vicarious Love of Christ. He contended that there is more of Christ-life in the world to-day than ever before, and he proved it by forceful illustrations. He is a man of ability.

Remarkable Rhyming Epitaphs.

The village of Pownal, Vt., surely once had a poet who had missed his calling and become a marble cutter. Below are some specimens of his famous "rhyming epitaphs," samples of which are still to be seen in the little cemetery adjoining the town mentioned:

Here lies in silent clay
Miss Arabella Young,
Who on the twenty-first of May
Began to hold her tongue.

Here lies the wife of Simon Stokes,
Who lived and died like other folks.

Here I lie, and no wonder I'm dead,
For a wagon wheel passed over my head.

Here lies John Hill, a man of skill.
His age was five times ten.
He never did good, nor never would
Had he lived as long again.

—St. Louis Republic.

The Chief End of Man.

Mr. Cuyler tells the story of a little boy, the son of good Presbyterian parents, who was asked the question in the catechism, "What is the chief end of man?" and answered it:

"Man's chief end is to glorify God and annoy him forever."

"There are too many men," says Dr. Cuyler, "who act as if that were their chief end."—Ram's Horn.

England was so called because the dominant tribe of Saxons who conquered it were called the "Angles," or "Engles."

In 1302 a sheep sold in France for $1, a pig for $2.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ONE DOLLAR

is a hundred cents, and you have a right to expect that value for it. To give you more no legitimate business man can make money, and we realize that to do it we must give value received. We might say our goods are

GIVEN AWAY

so low have we marked down the prices. With quick sales we can afford small profits. We guarantee every article as good as represented. We extend a cordial invitation

TO EVERY ONE

to call and examine our goods and prices even if they don't wish to buy, for we can thus convince you of the great bargains we are offering.

McGabe & Grice,

Leading Merchants and Hustlers,

WATER STREET,

Elizabeth City, N. C

DON'T

LET GRASS GROW

on the road to friendship. Be ever quick to prove to friends that you're ready to serve them better and better as the years roll on. On the friendship road, leading from you to us, we constantly use the mowing machine of "Lowest Possible Prices," and push it onward through the steady force of the good

READY-TO-PUT-ON-TAILOR-MADE-CLOTHING.

What keen blades this mowing machine has got, and how often we brighten and sharpen them up too. Young man in business, suppose you and another young man are trying to get a certain position, and suppose that, in most respects, you are both well qualified for it. Then suppose that the other man is a careful dresser and you are not; suppose his clothes fit while yours hang like rags. Who do you suppose will get the position? We begin with Underwear and fit men of almost every shape with every garment. Undershirts, Drawers, Socks. Shoes, White Shirts, Collars, Neckwear, Cuffs, Vests, Trowers, Coats. A bad fit will make a "dud" of the handsomest cloth.

IF YOUR FEET ARE PRETTY SHOW THEM.

But before doing so call on usand be fitted with a pair of Shoes that will make them more beautiful. If your feet are ugly our Shoes will make them look pretty.

PRICES JUST RIGHT.

Just received a full line of R. & G. Corsets at 75c and $1. We keep a full line of Neckwear, Shoes, Underwear, Clothing and General Furnishings for men, and a full line of seasonable Dress Goods, White Goods, Lawns, Percales, Indian Linen, Shoes etc., for ladies.

R. Salomonsky,

Reliable Advertiser of Facts.

RAILROAD, FARM, GARDEN,

Cemetery, Lawn, Poultry and Rabbit Fencing.

THOUSANDS OF MILES IN USE. CATALOGUE FREE. FREIGHT PAID.

THE McMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., 114, 116, 118 and 120 W. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

Mrs Jane Spelman is visiting her sister in Bertie.

Clinton Pool returned from New York on Thursday.

Our boys cross bats with the Edentonians on Friday at that place.

Miss Anise Johnson left for an extended visit to Norfolk on Monday.

John Williams, of Shiloh, was in the city on Saturday and gave us a call.

Mrs W. C. Butler, who has been quite sick, is able to be up and out again.

George Sawyer was summoned from Philadelphia to the bedside of his sick mother.

John W. Overton, of New York, formerly of this city, is visiting friends here.

Miss Rosa Hall, of Richmond, Va., is visiting here. She is the guest of her graudfather, Rev. J. A. Fleming.

Mr. J. R. Fleming returned from Washington City on Friday, and left on Monday for Fairfield to take charge of a school.

Sunday was Children's Day at Mt. Lebanon Church. Quite an interesting program was presented, and $25 was collected during the day.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—*it won't stain your teeth*, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles,
Neuralgia, Bad Blood
Constipation, Nervous ailments
Malaria, Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send set of Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book—free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

N G. Grandy & Co.

MERCHANDISE BROKERS.

.....AGENTS FOR.....

Woldredge High-Class FERTILIZERS.

We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL and HULS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial.

REFERENCES: Hughes & Pritchard, Guirkin & Co., bankers, J. B. Flora & Co., Robinson & Co., Elizabeth City, N. C.

We Knock 'em Out

THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED US **KNOW.**

We extend an invitation to all to call and look us over, as we are selling everything in our line cheaper than ever.

SEE OUR PARIS PLISSE, *10 Cents a Yard.*

SEE OUR CREPE CLOTH, *10 Cents a Yard.*

We mention two articles only this time, but our store is chock full of bargains. Come and see us and we will convince you.

MOSES WEISEL.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, *Pres.*

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

Is It Bargains you are Looking For?

WELL STOP RIGHT WHERE YOU ARE.

OUR NEW SPRING STOCK IS FULL OF THEM.

EVERY PURCHASE MADE AT OUR STORE IS A GUARANTEE BY US THAT YOU HAVE OBTAINED THE BEST & MOST FOR YOUR MONEY.

THE FAIR,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Shoes &c.

—WATER STREET—
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

EVERY PURCHASE MADE AT OUR STORE IS AN ASSURANCE BY US THAT YOU'VE RECEIVED THE BEST QUALITY LATEST STYLE, LOWEST PRICE.

We Want Your Trade, we Want it in a way to Hold it.

BY SELLING THE BEST AND DIVIDING PROFITS WE CAN DO IT

If we Merit your Patronage on this basis, Come now and Pick out the Goods

Prices on Everything EXTREMELY LOW.

If it's Bargains You are Looking for, Come At Once to Us.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO

IT'S INJURIOUS TO STOP SUDDENLY and don't be imposed upon by buying a remedy that requires you to do so, as it is nothing more than a substitute. In the sudden stoppage of tobacco you must have some stimulant, and in most all cases the effect of the stimulant, be it opium, morphine, or other opiates, leaves a far worse habit contracted. Ask your druggist about **BACO-CURO.** It is purely vegetable. You do not have to stop using tobacco with **BACO-CURO.** It will notify you when to stop and your desire for tobacco will cease. Your system will be as free from nicotine as the day before you took your first chew or smoke. An iron-clad written guarantee to absolutely cure the tobacco habit in all its forms or money refunded. Price $1.00 per box or 3 boxes (30 days treatment and guaranteed cure) for $2.50. For sale by all druggist or will be sent by mail upon receipt of price. SEND SIX TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX. Booklets and proofs free. Eureka Chemical & M'f'g Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Office of the PIONEER PRESS CO., C. W. HORNICK, Supt.
St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7, 1894.

Eureka Chemical and M'f'g Co., La. Cross, Is.

DEAR SIRS—I have been a tobacco fiend for many years, and during the past two years have smoked fifteen to twenty cigars regularly every day. My whole nervous system became affected, until my physician told me I must give up the use of tobacco for the time being at least. I tried the so-called "Keeley Cure," "No-To-Bac" and various other remedies but without success until I accidently learned of your "Baco-Curo." Three weeks ago to-day I commenced using your preparation, and to-day I consider myself completely cured; I am in perfect health, and the horrible craving for tobacco, which every inveterate smoker fully appreciates, has completely left me. I consider your Baco-Curo simply wonderful, and can fully recommend it.

Yours very truly, C. W. HORNICK.

FOWLER & CO.

Wholesale and Retail.

DRY GOODS AND SHOES

Bottom Prices to All.

Kramer Bros. & Co.,

(INCORPORATED)
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
KILN & AIR DRIED
LUMBER
—AND—
Building Material
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FLOORING,
.....SIDING,.....
CEILING,

Window and Door FRAMES,

Doors, Sash and Blinds, Moulding, Scroll and Turned Work, Church Furniture, Store Fixtures, Bill Lumber, Lath, Pickets, &c., &c.

Fish and Produce BOXES

Shipments made by Rail or Water Estimates Furnished. Address,

KRAMER BROS., & CO.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

"$100.00 Given Away Every Month

to the person submitting the most meritorious invention during the preceding month. WE SECURE PATENTS FOR INVENTORS, and the object of this offer is to encourage persons of an inventive turn of mind. At the same time we wish to impress the fact that

It's the Simple, Trivial Inventions That Yield Fortunes

—such as De Long's Hook and Eye, "See that Hump," "Safety Pin," "Pigs in Clover," "Air Brake," etc.

Almost every one conceives a bright idea at some time or other. Why not put it in practical use? YOUR talents may lie in this direction. May make your fortune. Why not try?

Write for further information and mention this paper.

THE PRESS CLAIMS CO.

Philip W. Avirett, Gen. Mgr.,
618 F Street, Northwest,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The responsibility of this company may be judged by the fact that its stock is held by over one thousand of the leading newspapers in the United States.

THANK THE LOVELLS!

To Them More Than to Others Is Due the Fair Play Accorded to Wheelmen.

From the beginning of cycling in this country the makers have been its strongest bulwarks, and to them is due the credit for the proud position riders of the bicycle hold. To the members of the trade, therefore, we owe much, as it was their pluck and their money that have made for us our position.

COL. BENJ. S. LOVELL.

Among the men who early felt the benefits of cycling, and did not hesitate to expend money, is Colonel Ben. S. Lovell, of Boston, Treasurer of the John P. Lovell Arms Company, of that city. Their firm name has been a familiar one for over fifty years, having been established in 1840, doing a sporting goods and gun business. Being in a kindred trade, it was but natural that they should engage in the making and selling of bicycles. Their success has been unbounded, as they have made a name for the Lovell Diamond Cycles that is a familiar household one in every hamlet in the land. It is not possible to have done that without cost, and a considerable one, too, as readers of current literature will admit, for have not all of us encountered the symbolic words "Lovell Diamonds?" To estimate the gross amount that has been expended for advertising would be a difficult task, but it is said that considerably over $100,000 was spent by them during 1894. All the big Eastern dailies had entire pages, which cost lots of money, and the magazines filled many pages exploiting Lovell Diamond Cycles.

Can it be wondered at, then, that cycling has become popular, when men like Colonel Lovell spend such sums to make it so?

Colonel Lovell is Treasurer of the John P. Lovell Arms Company, and is a man of rare business attainments, acquired by long experience and an aptitude possessed by few. In private life he has won the respect and esteem of every one he has been brought in contact with, while his public record is equally good, on five different occasions representing his town in the Legislature, serving in both branches. He served on the staff of Governor Long for three consecutive years, and is now a member of Governor Greenhalges staff. He has been a delegate to four National conventions, and there is not an office in the gift of his townsmen which would not be at his disposal were it not for his great business responsibilities. There is no man in the bicycle business more respected than Colonel Benj. S. Lovell, and no better bicycle is made in the world than the Lovell Diamond.

Religious Dancing.

In Abyssinia the duties of priests "consist in reading the prayers, chanting, administering the sacrament and dancing; the latter being indulged in during religious processions." That the dancing is in this case imported into the quasi-Christian religion by adoption from some previous religion (a like adoption being common with Roman Catholic missionaries) is a conclusion supported by an instance from a remote region. Describing the usages of the Pueblos, Lummis says:

"The cachinas or sacred dances which were in vogue before Columbus, still survive; but now they are applied to the festivals of the church, and are presumed to be as grateful to Tata Dios as to the Sun."

But the way in which singing and dancing before the visible ruler differentiate into singing and dancing before the ruler no longer visible, is best seen in the early records of civilized races. To the above illustrations furnished by Hebrew history may be added various others. Thus I Samuel x. 5, tells of "a company of prophets coming down from the high place with a psaltery, and a tabret, and a pipe, and a harp before them;" and, according to some translators, dancing and singing. Again in I Chronicles ix., 33, we read of certain Levites that "these are the singers, chief of the fathers of the Levites." And in Psalm cxlix, there is the exhortation: "Let them praise His namein the dance; let them sing praises unto Him with the timbrel and harp;" worship which was joined with the execution of "vengeance upon the heathen."—Popular Science Monthly.

The South Park Commissioners of Chicago have decided not to remove the row of trees along Grand boulevard to make room for a bridle path until the growth of the other trees along the grass plot requires their removal. This decision is a victory for the citizens of the district against equestrians.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Japanese workmen wear on their backs an inscription describing their business.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

You Think It Is Something Else.

The "why" of the bad feeling is what puzzles you. It is easy to imagine so many causes, when the real one is indigestion. You think it's something else. The cure is Ripans Tabules. A single tabule gives relief. Ask the druggist.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. ALLIE DOUGLASS, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, 1894.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

Always Tired

Describes a dangerous condition, because it means that the vitality is becoming exhausted by reason of impoverished blood. Give new life to the vital fluid and the nerves and muscles will grow stronger. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives strength, because it makes pure, rich blood. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

DAVIS CREAM SEPARATORS
A Peerless Leader.
Successful. Meritorious
Pamphlet Mailed Free
AGENTS WANTED.
DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. & MFG. CO.
Sole Manufacturers.
240-254 W. Lake St
Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS When QUALIFIED—Young Men to learn Telegraphy, Station and Express Agents' Duties, F. WHITEMAN, Chatham, N. Y.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

SLAUGHTER OF PILGRIMS

A Terrible Collision on the Grand Trunk Railway in Canada.

CARS TELESCOPED AND WRECKED

The Second Section of an Excursion Train Dashes at Full Speed Into the First---The Victims Were Pilgrims to the Shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre---An Engineer's Awful Blunder.

A terrible accident occurred on the Grand Trunk Railroad at Craig's Road, Quebec, Canada. A special excursion passenger train, rushing along in the darkness of the early morning, crashed into another excursion train preceding it, killed thirteen people, and wounded thirty. The trains were filled with pilgrims en route from Sherbrooke, Richmond and Windsor Mills to Levis, where they were to cross over to Quebec and proceed to the shrine at St. Anne de Beaupre. One was following the other and there was supposed to be an interval of twenty minutes between them. The forward train was making good time, having left Richmond at 10 o'clock the night before. On the rear of this train was a Pullman car, in which were the priests and others in charge of the party, and it was in this car that most of the loss of life occurred.

The first train reached Craig's Road about 3 a. m., and stopped at the tank to take water. Due precautions were taken, and the semaphore was thrown to danger. Only the train men were about. The Pullman car in the rear was wrapped in silence.

Suddenly there was a great crash—the second train coming at full speed had dashed into the rear Pullman of the first section. So great was the impetus of the colliding train that the engine embedded itself in the palace car, and the latter plunged forward and partially telescoped the first-class car immediately in front. Every berth in the Pullman was wrecked, and some of the occupants who were killed never knew what happened to them. They died sleeping. Others awoke to their horrible surroundings and position, maimed, bleeding, and bruised, conscious of little but the agony that racked them. It was an awful scene. The cries of the wounded, the moans of the dying, the outpouring of passengers from cars that were not badly damaged, and the hurrying forms of the uninjured trainmen, with their flickering lanterns, all combined to make a sight seldom exceeded in tragic horror.

The work of rescue was begun as soon as possible. When the blinding clouds of steam had subsided the trainmen, priests, and others got together and the dead and wounded were taken from the ruins of the engine, the Pullman, and the first-class car and removed to temporary quarters, where the women of the party ministered as best they could to the wants of the maimed pilgrims. They tore off their clothing and made bandages for gaping wounds and tried, in the absence of enough medical aid to go round, to stanch the flow of blood and properly cleanse the wounds. All of the wounded who could be moved were placed on board and sent to Levis.

It is hard to say where the blame for the accident rests. It has been suggested that Engineer McLeod of the colliding train may have dozed off to sleep and then have missed seeing the warning semaphore and was unconscious of his whereabouts.

The following is a list of the dead: Charles Bedard, mail clerk, Richmond; Miss Bedard, Richmond; Hector McLeod, engineer, Richmond; Richard L. Perkins, fireman, Richmond; the Rev. J. L. Mercier, Richmond; the Rev. F. P. Dignan, Windsor Mills; Mr. Cogan, Richmond; Miss Valin, St. Joseph de' Levis; Miss Phaneuf, St. Joseph de' Levis; Mrs. J. B. Cayer, Danville; Miss Delicourte, Shefford; aunt of Miss Valin, name unknown, St. Joseph de' Levis; John O'Farrell, Capleton.

The scene in the Hotel Dieu, at Levis, after the arrival of the wounded from the wreck was something which an eye-witness can never forget. The unfortunate pilgrims all occupied beds in different wards of the hospital, and were attended by physicians of Levis and Quebec and by nuns and ladies of Levis. The cries of some of them were fearful to hear.

HOT FIGHTING IN CUBA.

Insurgents Lost 280 and Spaniards Fifty in One Battle.

Advices from Santiago de Cuba are to the effect that Major Sanchez, commanding a Spanish Government force, discovered 1500 insurgents under command of the rebel chief, Rabi, strongly posted near Manzanillo.

Major Sanchez sent a message to Major Aznar inviting him to join forces and attack the rebels. The insurgents captured the messenger and hanged him. They then sent in a reply to Major Sanchez's message, signing Major Aznar's name to it, directing that an attack on the insurgents be made at another point.

Major Sanchez fell into the trap and advanced as directed in the forged message. His force was attacked suddenly by the rebels in a narrow defile. The insurgents charged the Spanish troops in their style.

The troops were unable to manœuvre owing to the lack of space. Two sergeants, one at the head of thirty and the other at the head of twelve men, gained commanding positions, and succeeded in checking the insurgents, shooting all that came within range of their rifles.

Their fire was so deadly that the rebels made no further attempt to charge and the troops were enabled to escape from the defile in which they had been ambushed. The Government force then attacked the main posstions of the rebels and compelled them to retreat. The insurgents lost 280 killed. The Government loss was fifty killed and wounded.

Lincoln Day in Connecticut, October 15.

Both Houses of the Connecticut General Assembly at Hartford passed a bill making October 15 a legal holiday, to be known as Lincoln Day. The General Assembly had previously refused to pass a bill making Lincoln's birthday, February 12, a legal holiday on account of the nearness to Washington's birthday, February 22.

The long session of the General Assembly of 1895, the longest in the history of the State, extending over a period of more than six months, was then brought to a close.

Wheat Injured in Argentine.

The reports from the Argentine Confederation say that the wheat there has been injured by an excess of rain.

Murdered Father and Son.

Howlett Howton was called to his door at Lewiston, Ky., by a man unknown to him. He was then seized by eight masked men and taken to a barn in the rear of his house and shot dead. The men returned to the house and murdered Howton's father.

The old man begged for mercy, but the men stood him up in the corner of the room in the presence of his wife and daughters, so that the shots would not hit any other member of the family, and then fired several times. No cause for the double murder is known.

A Freezing Night Out West.

Ice formed on water in tubs forty miles north of Sioux City, Iowa, on the night of July 9. The corn looks as if it was injured. There were light frosts in low places in South Dakota, but no damage was done.

Forty Workmen Killed.

A caisson of a large bridge in course of construction by a French firm at Nasel-Hama, Egypt, sank with forty workmen, all of whom were killed.

Only Four Buffaloes in Captivity.

At present there are but four buffaloes on exhibition in the United States, two of these being at Central Park, New York City.

Nantucket's Centennial.

It is 100 years since the name of Nantucket, Mass., was changed from Sherburne to Nantucket, and the citizens held a three days' celebration of the event. The ceremonies began with a battery salute at sunrise. A band concert followed. Literary exercises were afterward held at the North Congregational Church.

A Terrifying Plague.

Yellow fever is raging in Brazil and the scenes in the city and harbor are harrowing. Men have been dropping dead in the streets and dying by scores on the vessels in port. Some of the foreign vessels there have only one or two men left of their entire crew;

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

Attorney-General Harmon telegraphed Assistant District Attorney McKissick at San Francisco to use his discretion in taking an appeal in the Stanford case or amending the original bill, as he, in his judgment, might deem proper.

Henry Clay England, a lawyer of Rockville, Md., was struck by an electric car on the outskirts of Washington and was killed instantly.

Reports of the final trial of the Olympia, which reached the Navy Department, show that the vessel maintained a speed of nearly twenty knots in Sausalito Channel for four hours on natural draught, which is greater than expected.

Secretary Herbert wrote to Commodore Sicard censuring the Brooklyn Navy Yard methods.

Ten ships of the United States Navy have been placed under the command of Rear-Admiral Bunce for squadron practice at sea.

John W. Foster has arrived at his home in Washington from China, where he served as counselor to the Chinese peace envoys in the negotiations to end the war with Japan. Mr. Foster has been absent from Washington on this mission nearly seven months.

Secretary Herbert's investigation of the labor system in Brooklyn Navy Yard led to the removal of Naval Constructor Fernald and Civil Engineer Asserson.

President Cleveland has pardoned Edmund I. Crittenden, of Kentucky, sentenced on June 28, 1894, to eighteen months' imprisonment in the Ohio Penitentiary on the charge of robbing the mails.

Secretary Carlisle has directed that the new revenue cutter now being built for service along the New England coast be named the Daniel Manning, and that the one being built for service on the great lakes be named the W. Q. Gresham, both after former Secretaries of the Treasury.

The appointment of Willis L. Moore, of Illinois, as Chief of the Weather Bureau was announced from the White House.

Fishermen who, by squatter sovereignty, occupy shanties at Sandy Hook, were ordered to leave by the War Department. They threatened to resist eviction by arms.

The State Department instructed Ambassador Eustis to take steps for the relief of ex-Consul Waller, who is ill in a French prison.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore	34	22	.607	Philadel.	32	27	.542
Pittsburg.	30	27	.591	Brooklyn.	33	29	.532
Boston.	34	24	.586	New York.	30	31	.492
Chicago.	40	29	.580	Wash'ng'n.	23	35	.397
Cincinnati.	36	27	.571	St. Louis.	22	43	.333
Cleveland.	38	29	.567	Louisville.	11	43	.183

In New York City Michael McGowan lay in wait for his sweetheart, Rosie Finn, who had rejected him, and shot her dead.

Z. T. Lewis, a banker and broker at Ansonia, Ohio, disappeared, he was accused of forging bonds to the amount of $120,000.

The Schuetzenfest at Glendale Park, Long Island, N. Y., came to an end and F. C. Ross, of Williamsburg, was crowned "shooting king."

Daniel Werling was hanged at Pittsburg, Penn. He murdered his wife at her market stand on April 17, 1894.

A mob visited the house of a colored man named Young, one mile north of Mount Pleasant, Texas, in search of a horse thief supposed to be concealed in the house. The mob fired on the family, killing an eighteen-year-old son and fatally wounding Mrs. Young.

James McAvoy, a wife murderer, eluded a policeman and committed suicide by throwing himself under an elevated railway train in New York City.

Ex-Police Inspector McLaughlin, of New York City, was released on $30,000 bail pending the decision of the Court of Appeals as to a new trial.

Governor Altgeld made charges of bribery against members of the Illinois Legislature.

Senator Blackburn has been called off the stump in Kentucky by the Democratic State Central Committee because of his free silver views.

A tornado of terrific violence and widespread extent swept over the country near Newton, Kan., destroying everything in its path. Four houses were wrecked and over thirty farm houses destroyed. Twenty-five persons were injured, seven of them fatally.

One man was killed and sixteen people were injured in a trolley-car accident at East Liverpool, Ohio.

Josiah Chamberlain, a farm hand, went to his wife's boarding place at Norwich, N. Y., and after firing two bullets into her neck and abdomen killed himself.

Justice Gaynor, of Brooklyn, granted to ex-Police Inspector McLaughlin, of New York City, a certificate of reasonable doubt, which acts as a stay of judgment pending decision by the Court of Appeals.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland received countless congratulations at "Gray Gables," Buzzard's Bay, Mass., on the birth of their daughter.

Abram Eckert, janitor of the High School in Nanticoke, Penn., killed wealthy Frederick T. Bittenbender, chairman of a school committee.

At San Luis Obispo, Cal., ex-Governor Stevenson, of Idaho, committed suicide by taking laudanum. He was a great sufferer from sciatica.

Defender's trial trip indicated that she will have wonderful racing qualities.

Sheriff Tamsen removed Warden Raabe and keepers Schneer and Schoen, of Ludlow Street Jail, New York City, because of the lax discipline which permitted the escape of the Postoffice robbers, Killoran, Allen and Russell.

Charles J. Kinsler, a Philadelphia alderman, was shot and killed, evidently by accident, while watching a flag-raising.

Grover and Lola, aged eleven and thirteen years respectively, children of William Shultz, of Marceline, Ill., were drowned in Bear Creek. Grover was bathing in the creek, and the girl, hearing his screams, went to rescue him from drowning.

Dernberg, Glick & Horner, proprietors of the Leader, one of the large department stores of Chicago, have failed. Creditors hold a chattel mortgage for $225,000. It is said that the assets of the firm will realize over $400,000.

Three people were drowned in the Delaware River at Beverly, N. J., by the capsizing of a boat. They were John Anderson, Frank Bevans, a bicycle manufacturer, and Miss Marembeck.

Foreign Notes.

Nicolas Pierola, head of the revolutionary party in Peru, has been elected President of the Republic.

Tomas Palma was officially declared President of the Cuban revolutionary party in America, and Manuel Sanguilly the home President.

The Minister of the Interior of Korea has fled; the King had ordered his arrest on the charge of treason.

Spain asked for a disavowal of the Ambassador Eustis alleged interview, in which he was reported to say that the United States favored the cause of the Cuban insurgents, and a denial was officially made by Minister Taylor at Madrid.

Cornell University crew won the first heat at the Henley regatta in England owing to the failure of the Leander crew, their strongest rivals, to finish the race.

Fire destroyed 230 houses in the town of Sambrow, Government of Lomsha, Poland. Two thousand people were rendered homeless.

The Prince of Wales announced that he would not be able to visit the United States to see the America's Cup yacht race.

The railway station at Dortmund, Germany, was destroyed by fire and two men were killed by the falling of its walls.

Ambassador Eustis presided at the Fourth of July banquet given in Paris by the American Chamber of Commerce.

Michael Cleary was convicted in Ireland of burning his wife to death as a witch.

A dispatch from Madrid, Spain, says that a committee of the Ministers will arrange a settlement of the Mora claim.

Four hundred Cuban insurgents, under Amador Guerra, were defeated in two battles in Palma Saltas, Cuba. Their leader and three lieutenants were killed, together with sixty men. The loss of the Goverament troops was seventeen killed and about the same number wounded. Expeditions for Cuba are leaving North, South and Central America.

The French Chamber of Deputies asked the Government to negotiate an arbitration treaty with the United States.

An Imperial ukase relating to the Chinese loan has been issued; Russia will indorse the coupons of the bondholders.

Killed the Pursuing Sheriff.

"Railroad Bill," the colored desperado and train robber, murdered Sheriff McMillan, of Escambia County, Alabama, near Blue Springs, Fla. The Sheriff, with a posse, had chased him through the swamps for a hundred miles.

The Largest Salt Factory.

There will soon be established in Detroit, Mich., the largest salt factory in the world.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

28

MILK AND CREAM.

The market has shown general activity during the past week, with the platform surplus selling at an average of $1.12 per can of 40 quarts.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals			1,466,343
Condensed milk, gals			15,410
Cream, gals			63,339
BUTTER.			
Penn.—Fresh, extras	@		17 @ 17½
Firsts			16 @ 16½
Thirds to seconds			13 @ 15
State—Fancy			16½@ 17
Seconds to firsts			12 @ 16
Western Im. Creamery			11 @ 15
Western Dairy			9 @ 13
Factory, firsts			10½@ 11
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy			7½@ 7¾
Full cream, good to prime			7¼@ 7½
State Factory—Part skims, common to prime			3 @ 5
Part skims, choice			5½@ 5¾
Full skims			1½@ 2
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh			13½@ 15
Jersey—Fancy			15 @ 15½
Western—Prime to choice			13 @ 13½
Duck eggs			— @ —
Goose eggs			— @ —
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice			— @ 2 45
Medium, 1894, choice			— @ 1 97½
Pea, 1894, choice			— @ 2 15
Red kidney, 1894, choice			1 95 @ 2 00
White kidney, 1894, choice			2 25 @ 2 30
Black turtle soup, 1894			1 40 @ 1 50
Lima, Cal., 1894, ₱ 60 lbs			3 40 @ 3 50
Green peas, bbls			— @ 1 07½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Cherries, ₱ basket			25 @ 50
Blackberries, ₱ qt			8 @ 12
Muskmelons, ₱ basket			50 @ 1 25
Watermelons, ₱ 100			12 00 @ 25 00
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket			— @ —
Florida Niagara, ₱ case			1 50 @ 3 50
Peaches, Md. & Del., ₱ crate			50 @ 75
Huckleberries, ₱ qt			6 @ 10
Gooseberries, ₱ qt			4 @ 7
Plums, ₱ carrier			1 00 @ 2 25
Apples—Green, ₱ bbl			75 @ 1 50
Raspberries, ₱ quart			8 @ 10
HOPS.			
State—1894, choice, ₱ lb			8½@ 9
1894, common to fair			4½@ 6½
Pacific Coast, choice			— @ 9
Good to prime			7 @ 8
Old odds			2 @ 3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb			50 @ 95
Clover mixed			65 @ 75
Straw—Long rye			45 @ 65
Oat			35 @ 40
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb			— @ 10
Spring chickens, ₱ lb			12 @ 15
Roosters, old, ₱ lb			6 @ 6½
Turkeys, ₱ lb			6½@ 7½
Ducks, ₱ pair			45 @ 80
Geese, ₱ pair			70 @ 1 12
Pigeons, ₱ pair			20 @ 30
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb			9 @ 10
Chickens, Phila. broilers			18 @ 22
Capons, Phila.			— @ —
Western			— @ —
Fowls, ₱ lb			10½@ 11
Spring ducks, ₱ lb			16 @ 17
Geese, ₱ lb			20 @ —
Squabs, ₱ doz			1 50 @ 2 00
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, new choice, ₱ bbl			2 50 @ 2 75
Poor to fair, ₱ bbl			1 50 @ 2 00
Sweet, ₱ bbl			— @ —
Cabbage, ₱ 100			1 00 @ 2 50
Onions—₱ bbl			1 50 @ 2 25
Bermuda, ₱ crate			1 40 @ 1 50
Squash, So. marrow ₱ bbl			1 25 @ 1 75
Yellow, ₱ crate			— @ —
Asparagus, ₱ doz. bunches			50 @ 1 00
Cucumbers, Norfolk, ₱ bbl			1 25 @ 1 50
Turnips, Russia			75 @ 90
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches			— @ 1 50
Peas, L. I., ₱ bag			1 00 @ 1 25
Radishes, ₱ 100 bunches			75 @ 1 00
Egg plant, ₱ bbl			2 00 @ 2 50
Tomatoes, Jersey, ₱ bush			1 25 @ 1 50
Rhubarb			— @ —
Lettuce, ₱ bbl			— @ 50
Green corn—Jersey			— @ —
Beans			30 @ 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents			3 85 @ —
Spring Patents			3 75 @ 4 00
Wheat, No. 2 Red			— @ 66
July			— @ 65¾
Corn—No. 2			50 @ —
Oats—No. 2 White			— @ 34½
Track, White			32 @ 39
Malt—Western			— @ —
Barley—Ungraded Western			— @ —
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100			— @ —
Clover			— @ —
Lard—City steam			— @ 6.15c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed			6¼@ 8¾
Milch cows, com. to good			— @ —
Calves, city dressed			6¾@ 9
Country dressed			6 @ 8
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs			2 50 @ 4 00
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs			3 75 @ 5 87½
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs			5 50 @ 5 75
Dressed			7 @ 8

Four Lost in the River.

Two men and two women were drowned in the East River off the foot of Rutgers street, New York City. No one knew who the women and the first man were. The second man was Michael O'Neill, a young printer, who lost his life in trying to save the other three victims of the water.

Newsy Gleanings.

The railway rate war is over.

Labrador's seal fishery is a failure this year.

Delaware peach growers expect only half a crop.

The Argentine government has purchased the Italian cruiser Garibaldi.

Chicago's Fourth of July record was six killed and thirty-three injured.

The harvest prospect in the South of Russia is highly encouraging for all cereals except rye.

The New England Railroad was sold under foreclosure to the reorganization committee for $5,000,000.

One thousand new thirty-ton coal cars have been ordered for the Reading railroad at a cost of $400,000.

California peach growers are being advised not to send any shipments East owing to the large crop from Georgia.

The amount of property destroyed through the celebration of the glorious Fourth in the United States was enormous.

At Waltham, Mass., John S. Johnson, in competition, rode a mile on a bicycle in 1.58 2-5, breaking the world's record.

A fissure has appeared in the northwest side of the great cone of Mount Vesuvius, and a dense stream of lava is flowing down the mountain side.

A police census of the Canadian Northwest Territories shows the present population to be 86,861, of whom 13,345 are Indians.

About one thousand Chicago business men will go to Atlanta, Ga., to help boom the Cotton States and International Exposition.

France is having a hard time putting down the trouble in Madagascar. Over one-tenth of her troops in that country are invalided.

A consignment of 1000 tons of steel billits has just been shipped from Youngstown, Ohio, to the seaboard on an order from England.

Deputy Sheriff James H. Fitzroy, of Greenwhich, Conn., was shot by a burglar whom he chased on a bicycle and finally overpowered.

Paul P. Lawson, a Populist ex-member of the Idaho Legislature, has been convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged.

Cambridge has accepted Yale's challenge for an athletic contest. Cambridge athletes defeated Oxford in the annual games, winning by one point.

North Dakota will this year harvest the largest crop of wheat for many years. The quantity was variously estimated at from 45,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels.

The Mexican National Exposition, which was to have opened in April, 1896, has been postponed a year in order to afford time for making it a much larger undertaking.

It is estimated that the census will show a population of more than 1,600,000 in New Jersey, the gain being mostly in the larger cities. In 1890 the population was 1,444,933.

The situation in Sweden and Norway is becoming serious. The King insists on the union being preserved. The Norwegians insist on concessions which virtually mean disunion.

The safe of the United States ship Oneida, sunk twenty-five years ago in Yokohama (Japan) harbor, has just been recovered by divers. Gold and silver to the amount of $3500 was found.

In the celebrated case in Owensboro, Ky., of Mrs. Inglehart vs. William McClung, a wealthy farmer, for $15,000 damages for killing her husband, the jury has rendered a verdict for $7000.

The long-contested Peralta claim to 12,000,000 acres of Arizona land was pronounced a fraud by Federal Land Court, at Sante Fe, New Mexico, and James A. Peralta Reavis, the claimant, was arrested.

A WAVE OF DEVASTATION

Storms Sweep Over Many States With Fatal Effect.

A FIERCE GALE IN CHICAGO.

Severe Storms in Various Parts of the West and South---More than Forty People Perish and Loss Estimated at Millions, Caused by Winds and Floods---Fields of Grain Swept Bare.

The entire eastern watershed of the Rocky Mountains, from the Nebraska and Iowa lines to Texas, was swept by a fierce and destructive storm. Reports of loss of life and destruction of property came with every telegram, and the downpour, which was at first regarded as a blessing, grew into a wave of devastation. Fields of grain that promised the most bountiful yield in many years were swept bare of vegetation. In several instances the seas of rain were abetted in their work of destruction by tornadoes. The loss was appalling, and those to whom the angry elements spared life have little left to sustain it. The stories of storm were so similar that a statistical summary is all left to tell. The storm's focus embraced an area of 200 miles square, with the southwestern corner of Missouri as the centre.

The greatest loss of life is reported from Winona, Mo., where twelve corpses were found, and as many more persons were reported missing. At Baxter Springs, in Southwestern Kansas, five were killed and eleven seriously injured by a tornado that accompanied the storm. One person was drowned at Columbus and two at Ottawa, Kan. At Van Buren, Ark., a woman and her child were drowned.

A family of five were encamped on the banks of Fisk Creek, in the Indian Territory. Nothing of them or their belongings was found after the storm except a part of their wagon on a pile of driftwood. At Thomasville, Mo., where the rainfall was four inches in one hour, five lives were lost.

Reports were received of loss of life as follows: Three at Fayetteville, Ark.; one at Paoli, Kan.; one at Richards, Kan., and six of a hunting party in the Indian Territory. This gives a known and probable loss of forty-three lives. This total, it was thought, would be increased when the receding water permitted a thorough search. The loss in property can be placed in the millions. Dwellings, fences, and farm buildings were carried off and wagon and railroad bridges swept away.

Thirty of the eighty buildings in Winona, Mo., succumbed. Five residences, a church and a warehouse went down at Baxter Springs. Six bridges went out in Russell County, Kansas. About Jefferson City, Mo., many square miles of growing grain were covered with debris. Traffic on the Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad was temporarily suspended.

Reports of damage to property other than above noted come from five points in Kansas, nine in Missouri, six in Arkansas, and two in the Indian Territory. The storm spent itself in Illinois, but, having lost its force, proved a blessing to crops.

The above summaries give only a fraction of loss in property. The greatest burden falls upon the farmers, as the season is too far spent to plant new crops, and suffering must surely follow in the storm's wake. Details of individual suffering and experiences recall the horrors of the Johnstown disaster.

Winona, Mo., was one-third wiped out by a cloudburst. Eleven persons were drowned and the financial loss will reach at least $60,000. The dead are: The Rev. G. W. Duncan, Mrs. G. W. Duncan, Miss Mattie Duncan, Mrs. Crawford, daughter of G. W. Duncan; Miss Crawford, Mrs. George Nevins, Norma Nevins, daughter of L. Lloyd Wrighm, Maggie Cannon, John Morris, Mrs. Nevins. The bodies of Mrs. Crawford, Maggie Cannon and Mrs. Nevins were found two miles below the town. At 10 o'clock p. m. there was an awful torrent raging, and the water stood from four to twelve feet in the streets. A half hour later, with the downpour unabated, many of the buildings were no longer able to resist the avalanche of water and began breaking and drifting with the current. Pike Creek, which runs through the northwestern part of town, caught the debris and the struggling people, carrying all away toward Current River. The lightning was vivid, and quick, successive flashes showed men, women and children struggling in the torrent. They were clinging to broken timbers, and cries for help could be heard above the roar and din.

At Willow Springs, Mo., the storm had developed into a cloudburst near Winona. Seven bodies were recovered from the flood and it was feared that the loss of life would reach fifteen.

At Highland, Ill., a cloudburst did great damage. In many fields the water was deep enough to swim a horse. Hundreds of shocks of wheat were destroyed, miles of fencing were washed away, and much live stock was drowned.

A windstorm extending from Anselm, N. D., fifteen miles west of Fargo, and from one to two miles wide, damaged 30,000 to 40,000 acres of grain, threw buildings from their foundations, and deluged the country. Four inches of rain fell in a few hours.

A terrific storm struck El Reno, Oklahoma. Many small frame structures were overturned and great damage was done to some of the best buildings in the city. The Kerfoot Hotel was perforated with flying gravel stones that broke nearly all the windows out of the west side. The First National Bank front was blown in.

One of the worst storms in the history of Peoria, Ill., swept over the city, followed by a light rain. Great damage was done to buildings, several being unroofed and moved from their foundations. The roofs of several business buildings were blown to the street, and the running of street cars was seriously interfered with. Awnings were torn down and windows smashed in. West of there the damage was great.

A terrific wind and rain storm struck Chicago, Ill., and caused disaster and several deaths. The first warning of the storm was at 6 p. m. in the shape of dense clouds of dust whirled along at a tremendous speed and before which men found difficulty in standing. It was less than a half hour when the force of the tornado had spent itself, but the rain poured in torrents for an hour longer. At 11 o'clock p. m. the list of fatalities in the city was said to be at least eight or ten. Charles Kline, John Ross and Charles Leesbrook were sailing in a boat named the Pilot. They had been out to the Government Breakwater, about a mile from the Chicago shore of the lake. They started for shore shortly before the squall struck them, and they were drowned in sight of thousands. The damage to the property through the city was great, especially in the business portion. Thousand of dollars' worth of plate glass windows were broken, and many buildings were flooded by the breaking of pipes, roofs and other parts of the buildings. The day had been one of the most oppressively hot of the season, and tens of thousands of persons had sought the parks. The storm caught them and thousands were drenched. Up to a late hour, bedraggled women and crying children crowded the street cars. At the Ball Park a crowd of 8000 watched the Chicago-Cleveland contest and stayed until caught in the down pour. Telegraph and electric light wires were broken.

The Dispatch, a small steam launch, went down in the middle of the lake, at Lake Geneva, Wis., at 6 a. m., and six persons, all on board, were drowned. They were: Dr. Franc, Assistant Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Elgin, Ill.; Mrs. Franc, his wife, and their child; Father Hogan, Catholic priest at Harvard, Ill.; Mrs. Hogan, his sister-in-law, of Harvard, Ill.; John Preston, of Lake Geneva, engineer of the boat. The Dispatch had been hired for the day by the party. The engineer advised remaining in harbor at Camp Elgin, but his passengers insisted on crossing the lake to Kayes Park. When about midway across the squall struck the boat, and she went down in 250 feet of water. All on board sank at once.

A tornado swept over Pine Bluff, Ark., and adjacent territory at 11 o'clock p. m. Small buildings and numerous parts of houses in the city were hurled away for great distances.

A tornado swept across Eatonton and Morgan County in Georgia. At Willard station, Ga., every house was wrecked and Henry Adams, white, and Bob Hardy, colored, were killed. Buildings, fences and crops on the Martin plantation were carried away. Over in Morgan County Andrew Penick's farm buildings and house were blown away. Penick and his family were buried in the falling timbers, and Penick and his wife were badly hurt. The home of Jim Collier was demolished and two of his children were fatally injured. Robertson's plantation was swept clear of everything standing. The Robertson family took refuge in the cellar. Twenty persons were badly injured.

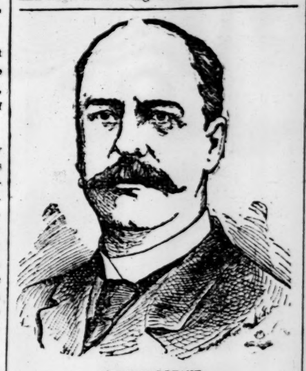
Pullman Company Advances Wages.

The Pullman Palace Car Company, of Chicago, have advanced the wages of their 4000 employes ten per cent. The advance is due to the bright business outlook.

TRIO OF GIRLS NOW.

The President's Third Daughter Born at "Gray Gables," His Summer Home.

At "Gray Gables," the summer home of President Cleveland, at Buzzard's Bay, Mass., a little girl was born to Mrs. Cleveland at 4.30 o'clock p. m. Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, the attending physician, said that mother and child were doing well.



DR. J. D. BRYANT
(The family physician of the Clevelands.)

Ruth and Esther, the other daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, were born respectively on October 3, 1891, and on September 9, 1893. Ruth was born at Mr. Cleveland's residence at 816 Madison avenue, in New York City, which was the Clevelands' home for a time after they left the White House in 1889. Ruth weighed eight pounds at her birth. Esther was born in the White House after Mr. Cleveland's second term had begun.

RIVER STEAMER